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# Market Movements of Livestock in Ohio

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## CONTENTS

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# Market Movements of Livestock in Ohio

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The purpose of this investigation is to arrive at the movement of Ohio livestock to market and to secure information about the livestock slaughtered by Ohio packers. Incidentally, in making the study, certain production factors concerning livestock producers were obtained and are presented, as they may be of general interest to livestock farmers.

The livestock industry in Ohio is an important one. Ohio ranks about eighth or ninth in livestock for the United States. The first ten states in order are Iowa, Texas, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio, and New York.[1] Missouri and Kansas change places from year to year.

## A. LIVESTOCK PRODUCED IN OHIO

Some sections of Ohio produce more livestock than others. Probably the best indication of distribution in the state is shown by the amount of livestock on farms January 1 of each year, as reported by the State Federal Crop Reporting Service.

**Where our hogs are produced.**—The western half of Ohio is the important area of hog production, corresponding with the corn producing area. Hogs on Ohio farms totaled for the state on January 1, 1926, about 2,300,000,[2] while the total for the United States was 51,223,000.[3] This shows that Ohio had on farms about 4.4% of all the hogs in the United States. Ohio ranked eighth in number of hogs on farms, being preceded by Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota, Indiana, and South Dakota.

Figure 1 presents the hogs on Ohio farms by counties, January 1, 1926. If a straight line were drawn across the state from Sandusky thru Columbus, the section west of this line would be the principal hog producing area. East of this line relatively few hogs are produced. The ten most important hog producing counties in Ohio are Darke, Preble, Greene, Fayette, Clinton, Madison, Putnam, Champaign, Hancock, and Clark.

[1]Thruout this bulletin "1" refers to statistics or information from the 1925 Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[2]"2" refers to Ohio statistics published by the State Federal Crop Reporting Service.

[3]"3" refers to the statistics from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

**Where our cattle are produced.**—Cattle are more evenly distributed over the state than are hogs. This is observed in Figure 2, which gives all cattle and calves, both dairy and beef, on farms, January 1, 1926. The total for the state on that date was 1,640,000.[2] The leading ten counties in number of cattle on farms were Ashtabula, Licking, Wayne, Darke, Trumbull, Stark, Franklin, Hancock, Muskingum, and Fairfield. Dairy cattle predominate in northeastern and central Ohio, while beef cattle predominate in western and southwestern Ohio.

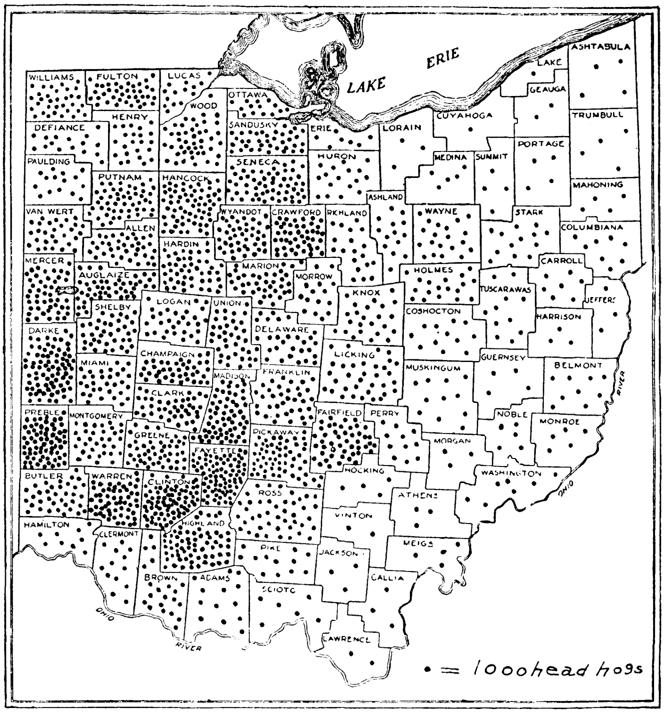


**Fig. 1.—Hogs on Ohio farms January 1, 1926**

Ohio does not rank as high among the states in cattle as in hog production. On January 1, 1926, there were 59,829,000[1] cattle and calves on farms in the United States. Ohio had only 2.7% of this number and ranked twelfth in importance. The eleven states leading Ohio were Texas, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois, California, South Dakota, and New York.

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[1] Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1925.
[2] Ohio State Federal Crop Reporting Service.

In these comparisons, dairy and beef cattle are combined. In sections where dairy cattle predominate, not as many mature animals are marketed; but such areas furnish many calves for market. Ohio during 1925 marketed more calves than cattle (Table 9).

**Where our sheep are produced.**—The census reports that on January 1, 1925 there were 1,941,023 sheep on Ohio farms. A year later, January 1, 1926, the crop reporting service estimated the number at approximately 1,980,000[2].

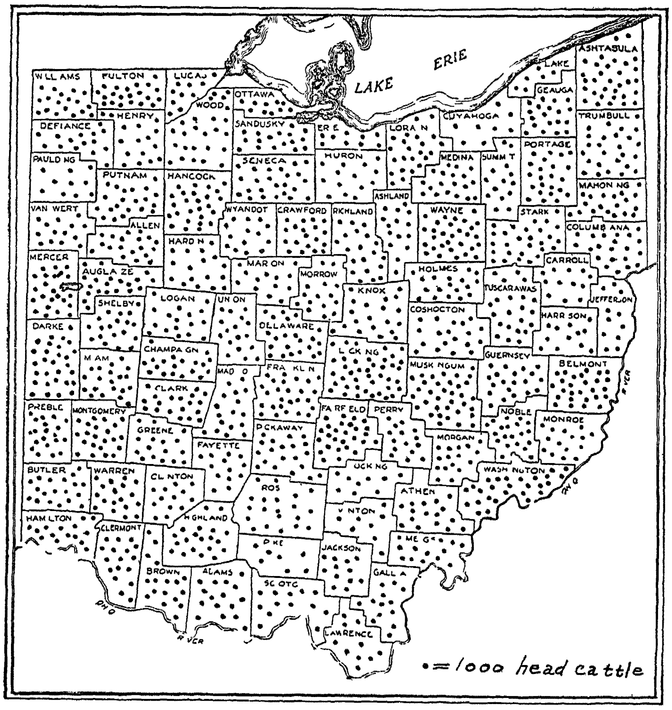


**Fig. 2.—All cattle on Ohio farms January 1, 1926**

Ohio has about 5.4% of all the sheep in the United States.[1] States leading Ohio are Texas, Wyoming, Montana, California, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho. Thus Ohio ranks about ninth in sheep production.

Figure 3 shows 15 or 20 counties running diagonally from northwestern to southeastern Ohio which have the densest sheep population. In this group there are 16 counties which on January

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[1]Yearbook of the U S Department of Agriculture, 1925
[2]Ohio State Federal Crop Reporting Service

1, 1926 had more than 50% of the entire sheep population of the state. The remaining counties had relatively few sheep, fairly well distributed.

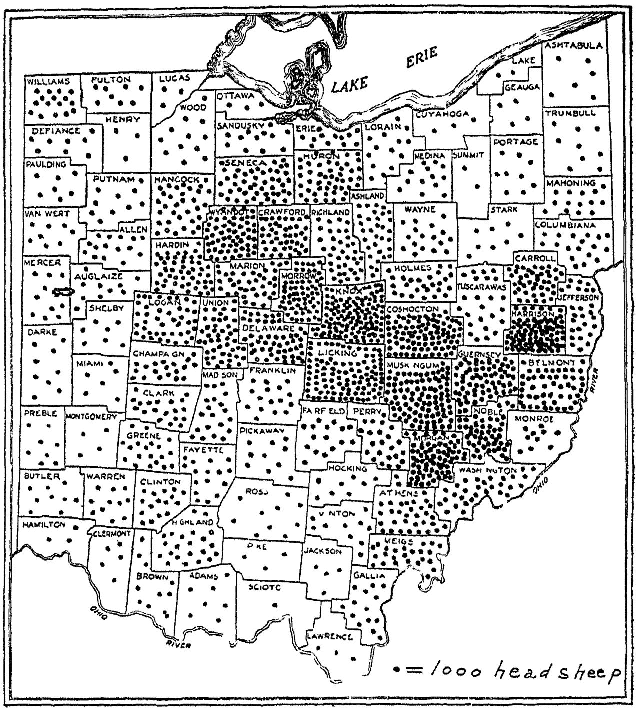



**Fig. 3.—Sheep on Ohio farms January 1, 1926**

### B. DISPOSITION OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCED IN OHIO

Livestock in Ohio follows four principal channels to market. It may be (1) killed on the farm; (2) killed by local retail butcher shops; (3) sent to the terminal stockyards; or (4) bought by packers on the terminal stockyards or direct from the farm.

**Livestock killed on the farm for home consumption.**—Farmers continue, as in the past, to kill a large portion of the meat required by their families. Table 1 presents the farm kill in Ohio by districts.[4]

The farm kill presented in Table 1 was secured from the estimates of crop reporters who report to the State Federal Crop Reporting Service. With this number as a basis, the kill for all Ohio was estimated. Table 2 gives the farm kill per farm. For

[4]The districts are the same as used by the Crop Reporting Service in Ohio. The state is divided into a northern third, a middle third, and a southern third. Each third of the state is again divided into three parts, making nine districts in all. The number of counties per district varies from seven to eleven. The basis for the division of the State into such districts is similarity of the type of farming.

**TABLE 1.—Hogs, Cattle, Calves, and Sheep: Number killed for farm use in Ohio, by districts, 1922-1925***

| Year | Total State | North-west | North central | Ncrth-east | West central | Central | East central | South-west | South central | South-east |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hogs | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1922 | 720,951 | 99,564 | 78,295 | 80,083 | 84,056 | 97,198 | 65,564 | 57,985 | 68,326 | 89,880 |
| 1923 | 727,816 | 96,574 | 75,923 | 80,083 | 88,726 | 100,143 | 67,203 | 57,985 | 68,326 | 92,880 |
| 1924 | 704,142 | 96,540 | 75,923 | 83,420 | 81,721 | 97,198 | 62,285 | 53,843 | 66,316 | 86,889 |
| 1925 | 665,608 | 96,547 | 73,550 | 73,409 | 79,386 | 91,307 | 57,368 | 53,843 | 62,297 | 77,901 |
| Cattle | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1922 | 75,139 | 7,542 | 9,964 | 16,350 | 6,771 | 6,774 | 6,228 | 2,899 | 6,027 | 12,584 |
| 1923 | 85,076 | 11,766 | 11,151 | 16,350 | 7,238 | 7,658 | 6,884 | 3,313 | 7,234 | 13,482 |
| 1924 | 86,040 | 11,766 | 10,439 | 11,345 | 6,771 | 10,897 | 6,884 | 3,520 | 8,239 | 16,179 |
| 1925 | 80,855 | 9,353 | 11,151 | 11,678 | 6,771 | 8,836 | 7,703 | 4,763 | 4,421 | 16,179 |
| Calves | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1922 | 16,546 | 1,508 | 4,270 | 3,670 | 1,400 | 2,650 | 327 | 621 | 602 | 1,498 |
| 1923 | 18,727 | 1,508 | 4,945 | 3,670 | 1,167 | 2,061 | 327 | 1,242 | 2,210 | 1,797 |
| 1924 | 21,128 | 3,017 | 3,796 | 2,669 | 3,035 | 2,650 | 327 | 1,035 | 1,004 | 3,595 |
| 1925 | 18,335 | 3,017 | 4,270 | 2,669 | 1,867 | 1,767 | 1,311 | 1,035 | 602 | 1,797 |
| Sheep | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1922 | 24,829 | 3,017 | 9,727 | 333 | 700 | 3,239 | 1,311 | 310 | 200 | 5,992 |
| 1923 | 20,343 | 3,620 | 6,643 | 333 | 466 | 2,356 | 1,311 | 621 | 200 | 4,793 |
| 1924 | 21,111 | 2,715 | 6,168 | 1,001 | 466 | 2,061 | 2,786 | 621 | 200 | 5 093 |
| 1925 | 17,043 | 3,017 | 3,558 | 333 | 466 | 1,472 | 2,294 | 310 | 200 | 5,393 |

*This is an estimate of the farm slaughter in Ohio based on the reports of 644 crop reporters of the State Federal Crop Reporting Service.

**TABLE 2.—Hogs, Cattle, Calves, and Sheep: Number killed per farm in Ohio by farmers for home consumption, by districts, 1922-1925**

| Year | North-west | North central | North east | West central | Central | East central | South-west | South central | South-east |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hogs | | | | | | | | | |
| 1922 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| 1923 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| 1924 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| 1925 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| Average | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| Cattle | | | | | | | | | |
| 1922 | .25 | .42 | .41 | .29 | .23 | .38 | .14 | .30 | .42 |
| 1923 | .39 | .47 | .41 | .31 | .26 | .42 | .16 | .36 | .45 |
| 1924 | .39 | .44 | .34 | .29 | .37 | .42 | .17 | .41 | .54 |
| 1925 | .31 | .47 | .35 | .29 | .30 | .47 | .23 | .22 | .54 |
| Average | .33 | .45 | .38 | .29 | .29 | .42 | .18 | .32 | .48 |
| Calves | | | | | | | | | |
| 1922 | .05 | .18 | .11 | .06 | .09 | .02 | .03 | .03 | .05 |
| 1923 | .05 | .20 | .11 | .05 | .07 | .02 | .06 | .11 | .06 |
| 1924 | .102 | .16 | .08 | .13 | .09 | .02 | .05 | .05 | .12 |
| 1925 | .102 | .18 | .08 | .08 | .06 | .08 | .05 | .03 | .06 |
| Average | .076 | .18 | .09 | .08 | .08 | .03 | .05 | .05 | .07 |
| Sheep | | | | | | | | | |
| 1922 | .102 | .41 | .01 | .03 | .11 | .08 | .01 | .01 | .20 |
| 1923 | .12 | .28 | .01 | .02 | .08 | .08 | .03 | .01 | .16 |
| 1924 | .09 | .26 | .03 | .01 | .07 | .17 | .03 | .01 | .17 |
| 1925 | .102 | .15 | .01 | .02 | .05 | .14 | .01 | .01 | .18 |
| Average | .10 | .27 | .01 | .02 | .08 | .12 | .02 | .01 | .18 |

each of the four years the kill was the greatest in districts 4 and 6. District 4 comprises the west central portion of the state, while district 6 comprises the east central portion.

More cattle were killed per farm in the southeastern district of the state. The north central and east central districts killed about the same number of cattle per farm and ranked next. The south central district killed the smallest number per farm. On the average every ten farms killed around 30 to 35 hogs a year and only 2 to 4 cattle.

The farm kill in calves as well as sheep was almost negligible as far as the total market in Ohio is concerned. There were some calves and sheep killed as is noticed in Table 2, but on the average not over 5 or 6 calves and 2 or 3 sheep were killed for 100 farms. The north central district killed more calves than any of the other sections, averaging approximately 18 per 100 farms. The lightest calf kill was in the south central portion, in fact the whole southern third killed very few calves.

The total kill of hogs for the state by farms seems to be decreasing slightly, but it is remaining approximately the same for cattle. There was a tendency for the farm kill of sheep to decrease, which probably is accounted for by the relatively high price of lambs. There also seemed to be a tendency for the calf kill of the state to increase during the years 1924 and 1925 as compared with 1922 and 1923.

**Livestock killed by butcher shops.**—A number of years back it seemed to be the practice of butcher shops to kill a large portion of the meat sold to their customers. During and since the war many buchers have felt that they could buy the meat from local packers or the large packers more cheaply than they could kill it themselves. However, many butchers still kill a large portion of the meat they retail. The butcher shop kill for Ohio, which is given in Table 3, like the farm kill, was derived from the estimates of the crop reporters. However, these estimates were corrected on the basis of an individual survey by the writer of the butchers in seven counties.

It may be noticed in Table 3 that local butcher shops are killing relatively more cattle than any other kind of livestock, in fact many are killing only cattle and are buying their hogs, calves, and what few sheep are sold, from packers. Approximately 190,000 hogs, 150,000 cattle, 125,000 calves, and only 10,000 lambs and sheep were killed by local retail butchers in Ohio in 1925. Local retail butchers in the north central district and in the southwest district of Ohio seem to be killing more hogs. The smallest hog kill was found in the southeastern portion of the state. The largest kill of cattle and calves was in the north central portion of the state; the smallest number was in southeastern and eastern Ohio. The same is true for calves. Very few lambs and sheep were killed. Only the larger shops were carrying lamb or mutton at all.

**TABLE 3.—Livestock Slaughtered in Ohio by Butcher Shops in 1925**

| District | Hogs | Cattle | Calves | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwest | 30,136 | 18,726 | 13,608 | 1,710 |
| North central | 44,418 | 25,065 | 26,803 | 2,242 |
| Northeast | 22,857 | 19,660 | 17,732 | 1,760 |
| West central | 27,000 | 14,300 | 11,357 | 1,375 |
| Central | 21,490 | 16,670 | 15,840 | 1,078 |
| East central | 3,919 | 8,025 | 7,686 | 480 |
| Southwest | 30,184 | 21,840 | 11,526 | 556 |
| South central | 4,332 | 11,352 | 7,465 | 384 |
| Southeast | 5,965 | 14,885 | 13,880 | 540 |
| Totals | 190,301 | 150,523 | 125,897 | 10,125 |

Many retail markets indicated a rather definite tendency[5] for farmers to buy more fresh meat than they did ten years ago. With the advent of the automobile, many butchers report that farmers are depending less on cured meats, especially during the summer, and are buying a larger portion of their meat from the local retail butchers.

One reason for the fairly large retail butcher-shop kill of calves is that many farmers bring their calves in "hog dressed" and sell them to the local butcher shops. By "hog dressed" most butchers mean leaving the hide on, the animal otherwise being dressed in the usual way. In many sections of the state local retail butcher shops apparently are becoming discouraged with the practice of killing, and are gradually buying more and more from the packers.

Two other important reasons were given. Many stated that since the war it has been difficult to get extra labor to help with the killing, and where a man is operating just a two- or three-man shop, he cannot afford to take the help away from his shop and go to the country to kill and dress the animals. Then too, local retail butchers may buy from packers any portion of a carcass they want, while if they kill the animal themselves they must sell the entire carcass. Many times hind quarters go much faster than the fore quarters, and as a result in their home killing they have an abundance of one kind of meat and a shortage of another. In buying

[5]Another tendency, observed in a few districts in Ohio, while obtaining butcher shop kill, is for round steak to be the same price or higher than sirloin and porterhouse. This was found in a few sections where the demand seemed to be greater for round steak than for the more expensive cuts. In this study no attempt was made to analyze consumer demand.

from packers this can be largely avoided. Some retail butchers stated that they are killing only a small portion of their meat and supplementing what they kill with purchases of the desired parts from packers.

Then again many packers are offering very good service by car routes or trucks to the retailer's store. Salesmen in many cases are seeing their trade at least once a week and usually call by telephone once a week, which means that any butcher in the smaller towns may get deliveries at least twice a week from packers. In the larger cities packers will deliver to local retail shops every day. This offers to the retailer a superior service and gives him promptly the kind and grade of meat demanded by his customers.

Another reason advanced by a number of local retail shops for not killing their meat is the difficulty of promptly securing the grade and kind of animals wanted. In the sections of Ohio where cattle, for example, are scarce, the retail butcher often has difficulty in getting the desired grade of animals, at the time he wants them, whereas he is able to give his order to the packer at any time for any definite grade of meat that he desires. It seems to be the opinion of many local butchers that the butcher-shop kill will become less and less in the next few years.

**Livestock sent to terminal markets.**—Not all livestock producers are able to sell their livestock to the local butcher shops or to local packers, and as a result must either ship to the terminal markets[6] or sell to livestock buyers who in turn ship to terminal markets. Almost 50 percent of the hogs, nearly 40 percent of the cattle and calves, and 90 percent of the sheep that are produced in Ohio are sent to the terminal markets.

*Hogs.*—In Figure 4 the movement of hogs to market is presented. This graph gives the receipts of Ohio hogs at 14 stockyards[3] by months for the four years 1922-1925. The first impression, in looking at the graph, is the irregularity with which Ohio hogs move to market. The extreme low points of the receipts in these four years occurred in July 1922 and 1925, and August in 1923 and 1924. The extreme high points of the year were in November, 1922; December, 1923 and 1924; and October, 1925. Again we find a spring low point in February, 1922, 1923, and 1924; while in 1925 there was no pronounced low point but a gradual falling off of receipts from February to July. The spring high point occurred in

[6]In this bulletin we have defined "terminal market" as meaning a market upon which two or more commission associations are located Stockyards not having two or more commission associations are classified as concentration points.

May, 1922; March and May, 1923; and April, 1924. In 1925 there was no pronounced high point in receipts. The curve again shows that the extreme high point of Ohio receipts in the last four years occurred in December, 1923.

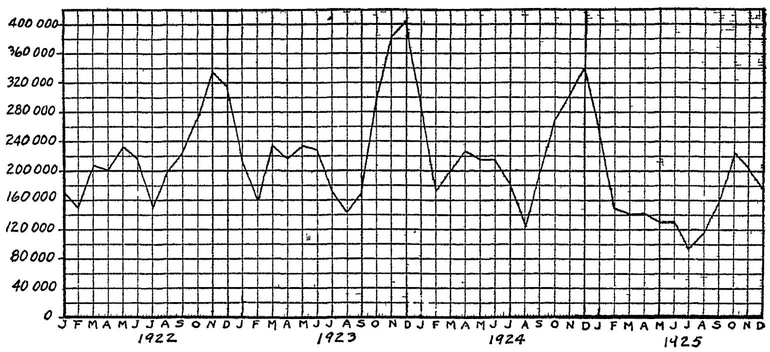



**Fig. 4.—Receipts of hogs by months at fourteen stockyards 1922-1925 (See Table 33)**

The hog curve is very irregular, showing that hog marketing in Ohio is seasonal. Figure 5 presents the seasonal movement of Ohio[3] hogs as compared with the movement from the entire United States.[1] This curve is an average of the six years 1920 to 1925, and shows clearly that Ohio markets relatively fewer hogs during the first eight months of the year than the country as a whole, and more during the last three months. Ohio is decidedly under the country as a whole during January, February, March, July, and August; in fact, approximately 33 percent of the hogs produced in the State are marketed during the months of October, November, and December.

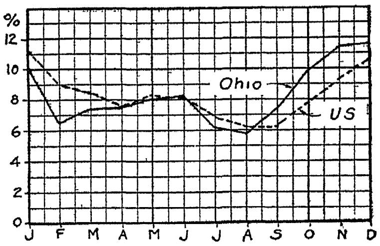



**Fig. 5.—The average percent of hogs marketed monthly from Ohio and the United States for the 6 years 1920-1925 (Tables 32 and 47)**

Another tendency noted in this graph; is for Ohio to have a more pronounced spring low point in receipts and an earlier summer high point, than the country as a whole. Again, on the average, Ohio hogs are marketed about a month earlier than the average for

[1]Yearbook of the U S Department of Agriculture, 1925
[3]Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U S Department of Agriculture

the United States. The fall or late summer low point in receipts is reached in Ohio about a month earlier than in the country as a whole.

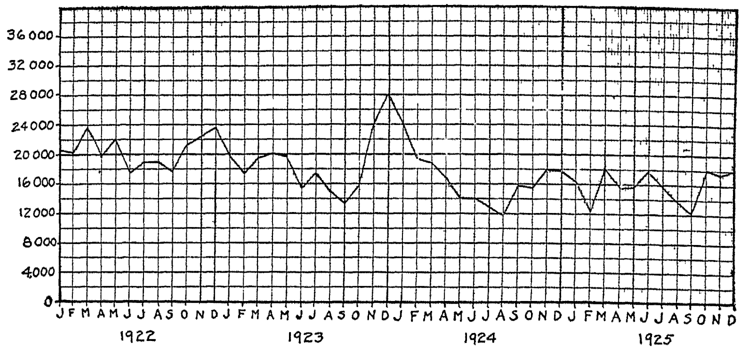



**Fig. 6.—Receipts of cattle by months from Ohio at fourteen stockyards 1922-1925**

*Cattle.*—Receipts of cattle from Ohio[3] by months for the four years 1922 to 1925 are given in Figure 6. This graph is not as irregular, and does not have such extremely high and low points as the hog graph. There is, however, a rather pronounced tendency for peaks in December of 1922, 1923, and 1924. The extreme low point of the four years was reached in August, 1924, and the extreme high point, in December, 1923. This corresponds almost exactly with hogs except that their low point was reached in July, 1925. There was a slight trend downward for cattle marketed in Ohio during this four-year period. Comparing the marketing of cattle and calves in Ohio with that in the United States,[1] in Figure 7, one will observe the fact that, seasonally, Ohio markets a greater proportion of cattle and calves during the spring months of March, April, and May; in fact, the Ohio curve is very nearly the opposite of that for the country as a whole. The high point for the United States comes in the fall months, whereas the low point for Ohio comes in those months. This probably is

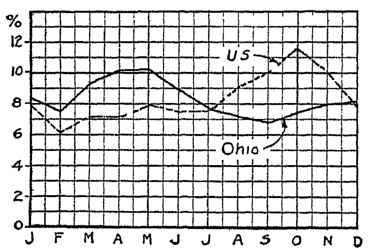



**Fig. 7.—The average percent of cattle marketed monthly from Ohio and the United States for the 6 years 1920-1925 (Tables 32 and 47)**

[1]Yearbook of the U S Department of Agriculture 1925
[3]Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U S Department of Agriculture.

explained by the fact that cattle move off the ranges to the markets and find their way to Ohio feedlots for finishing, and again are marketed during the spring months by Ohio feeders

*Calves*.—Figure 8 presents the receipts of calves from Ohio[3] by months at fourteen stockyards. During the years, 1922, 1923, and 1924, extreme peaks were for the month of May, whereas in 1925 there was no pronounced tendency to market calves in this month. The low point for the first three years occurred in January and February, 1922; September, 1923; September, 1924; and February, 1925. In two years the low points were in the winter months, and in two years in the late summer months, showing a pronounced tendency for Ohio to market few calves during the months of January and February, and July and August. For this period of four years there was a slight trend downward in calf receipts.

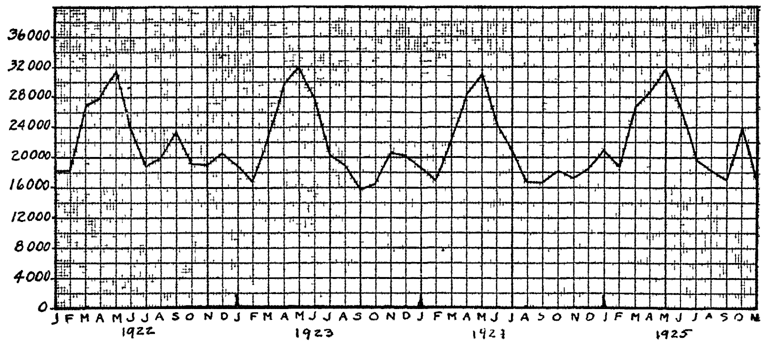



**Fig. 8.—Receipts of calves by months from Ohio at fourteen stockyards 1922-1925 (Table 35)**

*Sheep*.—Figure 9 gives the receipts of sheep from Ohio[3] by months at the same stockyards as in the case of hogs, cattle, and calves. This graph is the most irregular one of all, showing no outstanding period of the year when a great number of sheep were marketed, one month being very many and the next month or so relatively few. However, averaging the six years 1920 to 1925, in Figure 10 a spring high point is indicated in April and a fall high point in November. Marketing of sheep in Ohio reached the peak as an average in the fall months of October and November, and the extreme low point for the year in February. For the United States[1] as a whole, the extreme high point in receipts for the year came one month earlier than for Ohio. The spring low point was

[1]Yearbook of the U S Department of Agriculture, 1925
[3]Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U S Department of Agriculture

the same in February. There was a gradual trend upward the remainder of the year until the fall high point, and then a pro-

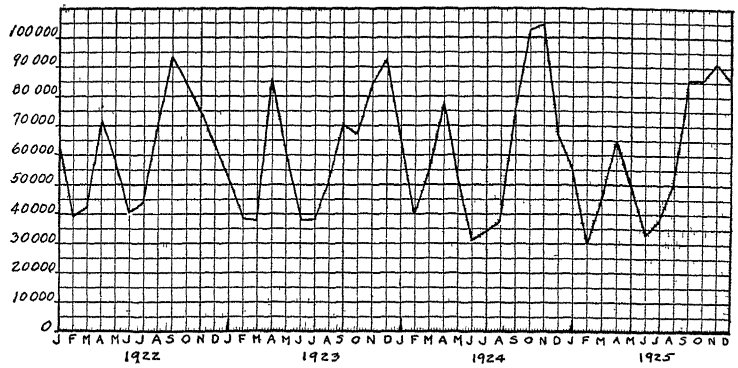



**Fig. 9.—Receipts of sheep by months at fourteen stockyards 1922-1925 (Table 36)**

nounced dropping off in receipts for the last two months. Ohio differed in the general marketing of sheep from the country as a whole in that it had a spring peak in April.

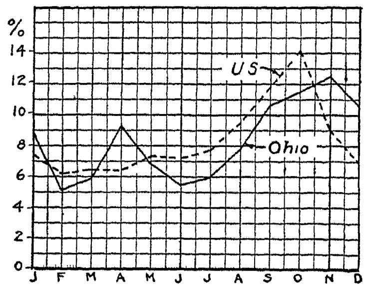



**Fig. 10.—The average percent of sheep marketed monthly from Ohio and the United States for the 6 years 1920-1925 (Tables 32 and 47)**

**Figures 11 and 12** present the actual numbers of livestock marketed from Ohio[3] and from the United States.[1] These graphs show that from Ohio 135,000 to 275,000 hogs were marketed monthly, and from the United States between 2,900,000 and 5,500,000, as an average for the last six years. In actual numbers sheep were the next in importance. In Ohio from 30,000 in February to 76,000 in November, were marketed; for the United States, 1,400,000 to 3,200,000 as a monthly average. Ohio marketed approximately from 30,000 to 50,000 cattle monthly, and the United States from 1,400,000 to 2,600,000.

**Principal markets for Ohio livestock.**—Figures 13, 14, 15, and 16 show the important markets for Ohio's livestock. For hogs Cleveland and Pittsburgh are the outstanding markets, getting a major portion of the receipts. Cincinnati is third in importance,

[1]Yearbook of the U S Department of Agriculture, 1925
[3]Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S Department of Agriculture

and Buffalo fourth, the others trailing with no other outstanding market. In the case of cattle, Cleveland and Pittsburgh are again the principal markets, with Cincinnati running a close third to Pittsburgh. Buffalo drops to fifth position, being displaced by Dayton. Calves go principally to Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati being third and Buffalo fourth. Ohio's sheep found their way to market thru the Cleveland stockyards in greater numbers than any other, Pittsburgh receiving only approximately one-half and Buffalo one-fifth the Cleveland number.

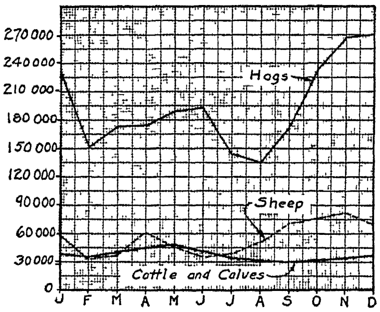



**Fig. 11.—The amount of livestock marketed monthly at fourteen stockyards from Ohio. The 6 years 1920-1925 averaged**

The graphs, Figures 13 to 16, show that Cleveland and Pittsburgh are the outstanding markets for Ohio livestock, with Cincinnati and Buffalo running third and fourth. The other markets, such as Springfield, Toledo, Fostoria, Dayton, and Marion, are small in comparison to the four big markets.

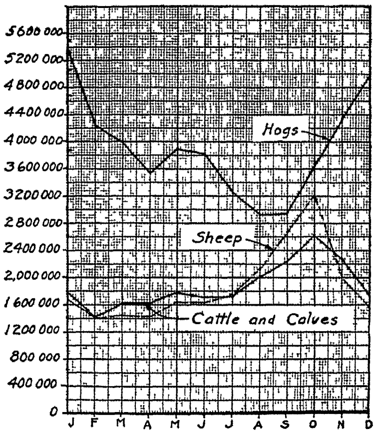



**Fig. 12.—The amount of livestock marketed monthly from the United States. The 6 years 1920-1925 averaged. (Tables 32 and 47)**

It is rather interesting to note that for the year 1925 more cattle from Ohio were received in Chicago than in Fostoria. This shows there was a slight tendency to back-track[7] the shipments of cattle. Chicago did not receive enough hogs, calves, or sheep from Ohio to be classified as one of this state's principal livestock markets. However, for the year 1925 Chicago did receive some hogs and calves.

**Livestock sent direct to packers.**—An increasing amount of livestock in Ohio is moving from the farms direct to the packers' slaughtering houses without going thru the terminal markets. It has been true for a long time that many of the local packing plants scattered over Ohio have bought a

[7]The general movement of livestock is from points of production to consumption Our chief consuming area is in eastern United States Hence our general movement is eastward

rather large proportion of their kill direct from the farmers. Within more recent years the packers in the larger cities have been interested in buying more of their livestock from agencies selling

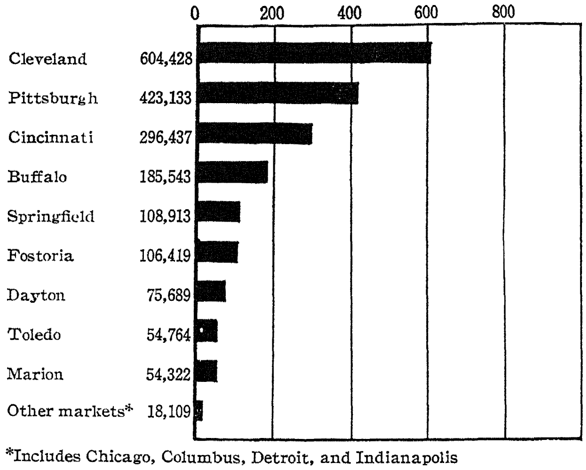



**Fig. 13.—The receipts of hogs from Ohio at the various stockyards for the year 1925**

direct. As a result concentration points have been established and are operating in Ohio at many places. Such yards in the year 1925 were being operated by independent agencies at Springfield, London,

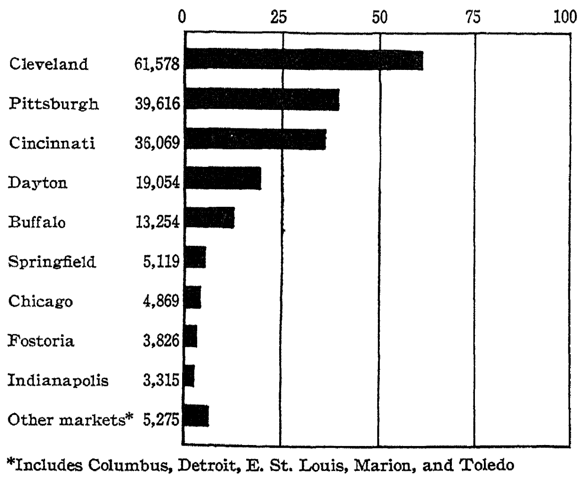
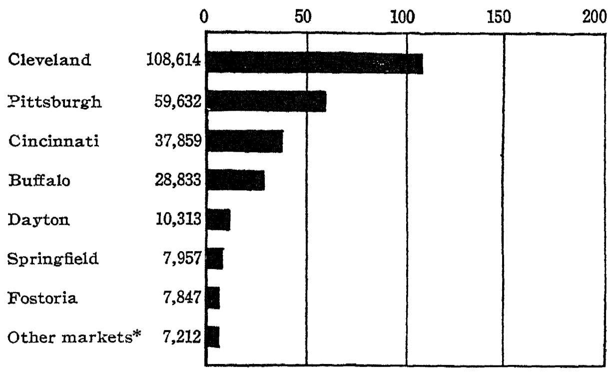



**Fig. 14.—The receipts of cattle from Ohio at the various stockyards for the year 1925**

Urbana, Bellefontaine, Fostoria, Marion, Kenton, Wapakoneta, St. Marys, Arlington, and Columbus Grove. In addition, cooperative organizations were operating concentration points at Washington Court House, Greenville, and Columbus. A considerable portion of their receipts of livestock were sent direct to packers and not to their receipts of livestock were sent direct to packers and not to the terminal markets. In addition to these points, a number of independent buyers and cooperative associations were using the various railroad yards over the state to concentrate and ship livestock direct to the packers. The cooperatives established their own selling organization, The Eastern States Co.,[8] which serves as a sales agency. The organization is cooperatively owned and controlled and serves as the sales agent between the packer and the cooperative association. With this sort of livestock handling agency operating in Ohio, a considerable amount of the livestock for the year 1925 was moved direct to the packers.[9]




*Includes Chicago, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, Marion and Toledo

**Fig. 15.—The receipts of calves from Ohio at the various stockyards for the year 1925**

*Movement of direct-to-packer shipments.*—Several methods of shipping direct to packers are in operation in Ohio.

(1) There are farmers who individually sell at the packer's yards or to the packer's buyer. They may call the packing company over the telephone and get their price, or take the livestock into the yards of the packer and accept the price offered.

(2) By another method, closely associated with the first, the farmer sells to a packer buyer who usually delivers the livestock by truck to the packer's yards.

(3) Many farmers sell their livestock to one of the independent concentration yards named above. The farmer brings his stock to the yards and receives a price which is based upon one of the

[8]This cooperative was organized Oct. 16, 1923, and made its first shipment direct to packer on Jan. 15, 1924.

[9]The information on direct-to-packer shipping was obtained by making a personal survey of the principal agencies shipping livestock. In addition, most of the packers or their buyers were visited and by combining the information a rather clear picture of the direct-to-packer movement in Ohio was obtained.

terminal markets, after a yardage charge for use of the yards, and in some cases a commission charge for selling, has been deducted. In turn these independent concentration yards then sell the livestock to the packers. Usually only the off-grade and cull livestock are sent to the terminal market. Of course, at certain periods when their packer outlets are not good, the concentration yards find it necessary to ship to the terminal stockyards.

(4) Usually livestock truckers around concentration yards have arrangements with the yards whereby they buy livestock from the farmer, truck it, and sell it to the concentration yards. This is closely allied with the third method, the only difference being that the livestock trucker may offer a flat price to the farmer and the farmer take no risk in having dead hogs from overloading in the trucks, and losses of that kind.

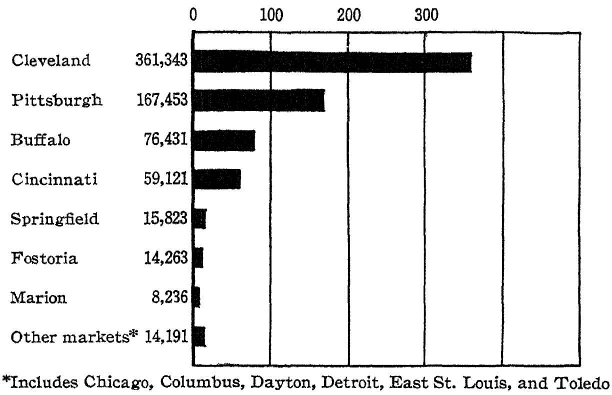



**Fig. 16.—The receipts of sheep from Ohio at the various stockyards for the year 1925**

(5) The cooperatives have developed their own agency thru which they handle direct-to-packer shipments. This organization is known as The Eastern States Company, and is designed to serve the cooperatives as a sales agency between the packers and the local or county cooperative shipping associations. Most of the cooperative livestock shipping associations sell thru The Eastern States Company their livestock that goes direct to the packers, but several organizations have been selling direct to the packers without going thru The Eastern States Company. This company has been operating only during the last few years, but within that period they have made shipments direct to packers from points within thirty-five different Ohio counties.

Direct-to-packer buying has brought forth much discussion within the last few years. Those condemning direct-to-packer shipping state, "if it continues to grow and enlarge, the prices soon will be made on lower grades of animals at the central markets because the tendency is for the quality stock to go direct and for the culls and off-grades to go to the terminals for sale. If such is the case, there is danger that eventually direct sales will be made on a price agreed upon which is based principally on the price of culls and off-grade animals". Those advocating direct-to-packer shipping deny "the existence of any such danger, for the terminal markets are bound to receive and will continue to receive a number of high grade animals".

Another point advocates make is, "direct-to-packer shipping shortens the market channels. The livestock goes direct from the concentration points to the packers' yards. All terminal commission charges, feed charges, and yard charges are eliminated, and the packer supposedly gets a fresher, better killing animal than when purchasing from the terminal stockyards".

**TABLE 4.—Hogs, a Few Direct-to-packer Shipments from Cooperative Associations*, Giving Agreed Yield, Actual Yield, and the Amount Added or Deducted per Hundredweight Because of Actual Yield**

| Shipment | Number | Weight | Selling price on basis of agreed yield | Sold to yield | Did yield | Amount added due to extra yield | Amount added or deducted (—) per cwt. due to yield | Shrink† per cwt. | Shrink per hog |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Lb.* | *Dol.* | *Pct.* | *Pct.* | *Dol.* | *Cts.* | *Lb.* | *Lb.* |
| 1 | 109 | 27,240 | 14.15 | 77 | 78.13 | 65.80 | 24 | 7.7 | 15.8 |
| 2 | 108 | 30,520 | 13.90 | 78 | 79.02 | 55.74 | 18 | 5.9 | 16.7 |
| 3 | 142 | 29,690 | 14.35 | 76.5 | 80.57 | 227.16 | 77 | 4.5 | 9.6 |
| 4 | 145 | 28,530 | 14.43 | 76.5 | 79.16 | 143.58 | 50 | 6.2 | 15.0 |
| 5 | 109 | 27,610 | 13.74 | 78 | 79.54 | 75.30 | 27 | 5.1 | 12.8 |
| 6 | 121 | 29,800 | 14.03 | 77 | 78.58 | 86.14 | 29 | 6.1 | 15.0 |
| 7 | 129 | 31,580 | 14.27 | 77 | 79.23 | 130.75 | 41 | 4.9 | 12.0 |
| 8 | 110 | 28,900 | 14.04 | 78 | 76.66 | —64.50 | —22 | 8.1 | 21.0 |
| 9 | 287 | 68,200 | 14.10 | 77 | 76.81 | —22.84 | —3 | 8.1 | 19.0 |
| 10 | 133 | 24,700 | 14.90 | 76‡ | 75.74‡ | —12.88 | —5 | 7.2 | 13.5 |
| 11 | 96 | 26,150 | 14.00 | 78 | 82.53 | 212.52 | 81 | 4.4 | 12.0 |

*Furnished by Eastern States Company.
†Shrinks determined on arrival weights without fill.
‡Warm; all others on chilled weight basis.

The cooperative organizations claim an additional advantage in shipping direct in that it enables the cooperative associations to sell on a yield basis. This enables the producer of livestock who sells cooperatively direct to the packer to be paid on a basis of what his livestock will dress on the hooks in the packer's coolers. If a carload of animals has a high dressing percentage the producers will receive proportionately more for that carload than for another having a low dressing percentage. As an indication of what the cooperative associations mean by getting more, Table 4 presents actual data of eleven shipments from Ohio. It shows that these hogs were sold on an agreed yield varying from 76 to 78%; that they actually did yield from 75.74 to 82.53%, and that the selling price agreed upon in some cases was exceeded by as much as 81 cents per hundredweight, while in one case the selling price was reduced by 5 cents per hundredweight because of the low yield. These eleven shipments show that selling on the basis of yield gives to the producer the actual price his livestock is worth to the packer. If an animal yields high, as those in shipment 11 in Table 4 did, the packer receives more meat on his hooks than he did in the case of shipment 10 where the yield was under the agreed basis, and as a result the packer pays less for such animals.

**TABLE 5.—Amount of Livestock Ohio Packers Slaughtered and the Amount Bought Direct for the Year 1925**

| | Hogs | Cattle | Calves | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Animals slaughtered, number | 2,717,667 | 470,563 | 372,302 | 303,038 |
| Bought direct, number | 713,539 | 63,626 | 124,346 | 32,087 |
| Bought direct, percent | 26 2 | 13.5 | 33 3 | 10.2 |

Table 5 gives the amount of livestock Ohio packers slaughtered and the amount they bought direct for the year 1925. This table shows that the Ohio packers are buying more of their hogs and calves direct than of sheep and cattle. For the year 1925, 26.2% of the hogs, 13.5% of the cattle, 33.3% of the calves, and 10.2% of the sheep were bought direct by Ohio packers. For the same period a number of packers in the middle western states purchased 26.1%[3] of their hogs direct, being about the same as the Ohio packers were buying during the same period.

The greater proportion of livestock from Ohio moving direct, went to Ohio packers. However, a considerable amount moved to packers outside of the state. Table 6 gives this in detail.

**TABLE 6.—Livestock from Ohio Moving Direct to Packers for the Year 1925**

| Ohio livestock bought direct | Hogs | | Cattle | | Calves | | Sheep | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* |
| By Ohio packers. | 713,539 | 75.3 | 63,626 | 88.9 | 124,346 | 94.7 | 31,087 | 62.7 |
| By packers outside Ohio | 235,229 | 24.7 | 7,879 | 11.1 | 6,900 | 5.3 | 18,496 | 37.3 |
| Total | 948,768 | 100 | 71,505 | 100 | 131,246 | 100 | 49,583 | 100 |

You will notice that 75% of the hogs, nearly 90% of the cattle, more than 90% of the calves, and 60% of the sheep that were sold direct went to Ohio packers.

[3]Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U S Department of Agriculture

The livestock from Ohio farms that goes to market usually follow one of two channels. It either moves direct to packer or is sent on to the terminal markets. Table 7 presents the amount of livestock the terminal markets received from Ohio in 1925 and the amount that went direct to packer. This table shows that 36.2% of the hogs, 28.6% of the cattle, 34.8% of the calves, and only 6.7% of the sheep went direct to the packer. The greater proportion of direct-to-packer buying was hogs.

**TABLE 7.—Number and Percentage of Livestock from Ohio Moving to Terminal Markets and Direct to Packers for the Year 1925**

| Livestock moving— | Hogs | | Cattle | | Calves | | Sheep | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *No.* | *Pct* | *No.* | *Pct* | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct* |
| To terminal markets | 1,675,268 | 63.8 | 178,765 | 71.4 | 245,951 | 65.2 | 687,259 | 93.3 |
| Direct to packer | 948,768 | 36.2 | 71,505 | 28.6 | 131,246 | 34.8 | 49,583 | 6.7 |
| Total | 2,624,036 | 100 | 250,270 | 100 | 377,197 | 100 | 736,842 | 100 |

**Livestock bought direct by corn-belt packers.**—Table 48 in the Appendix gives the number and percentage of hogs that a number of packers in ten middle western states[10] bought direct. The same information is presented in Figure 17. There is a slight trend upward in the percentage of hogs bought direct during the last few

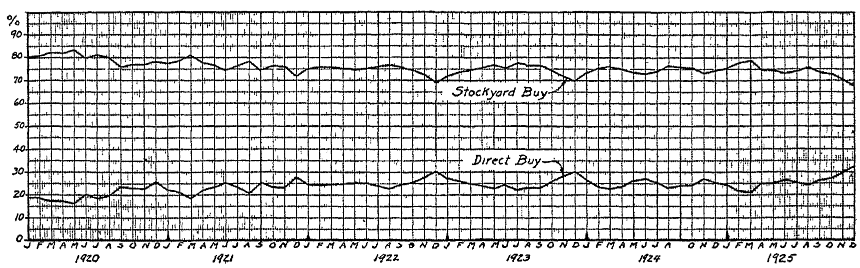



**Fig. 17.—The percent of stockyard buy and direct buy of hogs by packers in a group of middle western states for the years 1920-1925 (Table 48)**

years as compared with 1920 and 1921. As a result, the percentage of purchases from the terminal stockyards tended slightly downward. Direct purchases by these packers in the middle western states for the last six years, 1920 to 1925, were as follows: 20.2, 23.4, 25.7, 25.6, 25.3, and 26.1%, respectively. The biggest increase was during the years 1921 and 1922; in the last four years the increase was slight, varying not more than 0.8%.

[10]These states are Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Indiana, and Illinois

Figure 18 gives the seasonal movement of direct buying and the total slaughter by this group of packers. The direct buying was proportionately under the total kill for the first nine months of the year and decidedly over for the last two months. In the months of October, November, and December these packers bought on an average 30.6% of their total direct purchases for the year, whereas in the same three months on the average they killed only 26.8% of their total slaughter. This would seem to indicate a seasonal variation, in that their direct purchases increase proportionately more during October, November, and December than their total kill. This is probably accounted for by the fact that hogs are better fitted and are found in greater numbers in the country during the fall months than at any other period.

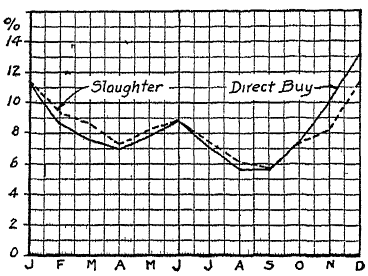



**Fig. 18.—The seasonal movement of direct buy and total slaughter of hogs by packers in a group of middle western states for the years 1920-1925. (Table 49)**

Figure 19 compares the direct buying of this same group of packers with the seasonal movement for the entire United States. With one exception the two curves are very similar to those of total slaughter and direct buying. (Fig. 18). The exception occurred during the months of June and July when there was proportionately more direct buying than total movement for the entire United States, but again the percentage of direct buying was greater during the two fall months of November and December.

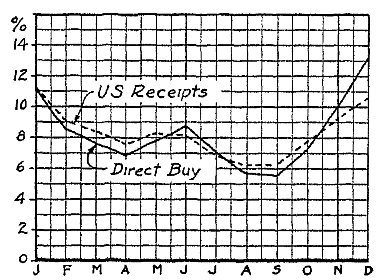



**Fig. 19.—The seasonal movement of direct buy of hogs by packers in a group of middle western states and the seasonal movement of the entire United States for the years 1920-1925 averaged. (Tables 49 and 47)**

Figure 20 gives the relation of direct buying to total slaughter of this group of packers in ten middle western states. Direct buying was proportionately less during 1920 and the greater portion of 1921 than during 1922 to 1925, indicating that the purchases were made from stockyards rather than direct from the country. In 1922 direct buying increased relatively, especially in the fall months, then ran about the same for the first few months of 1923; but during the summer months direct buying fell under total slaughter, again indicating that more purchases were made from the stockyards. During the months of October, November, and December, 1923, and January, 1924, direct buying increased more

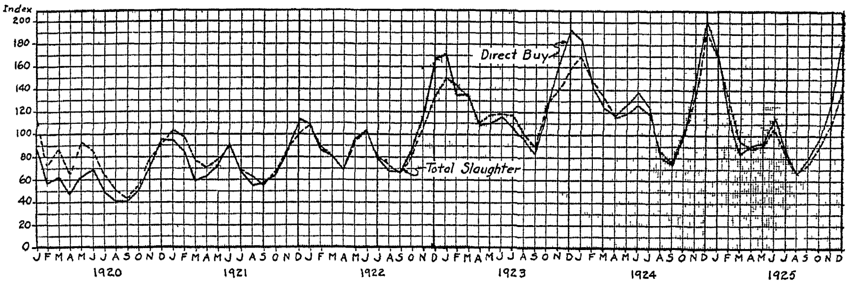



**Fig. 20.—Direct buy and total slaughter of hogs by packers in a group of middle western states for the years 1920-1925. Average 1920-1925 equals 100 (Tables 50 and 51)**

than total slaughter. For the year 1924 direct buying was less the first few months and about the same the remainder of the year. In 1925 direct buying was relatively more than total slaughter from April on. The winter peaks of 1924 and 1925 in total slaughter and direct buying were nearly proportional, showing that as slaughter increased the packers increased their direct buying in about the same proportion.

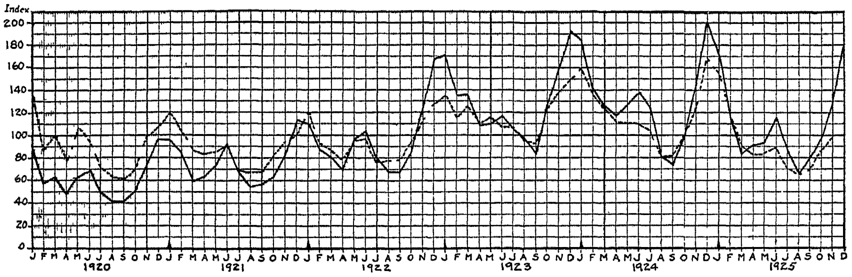



**Fig. 21.—Direct buy of hogs by packers in a group of middle western states for the years 1920-1925. Average for 1920-1925 equals 100 (Tables 50 and 55)**

Figure 21 gives direct buying in comparison with the United States hog receipts. These curves show that the growth of direct buying was comparatively less than the growth of United States hog receipts for the three years 1920, 1921, and 1922. Only a few months were exceptions, June and December, 1921, and May and

June, 1922. These curves show the tendency for direct buying to increase greatly during the winter months as compared with the total receipts of hogs coming on the market, a fact especially obvious during 1922, 1923, and 1924. In the years 1924 and 1925 another peak occurred during April, May, June, and July. This was not so noticeable in the previous years but showed up in the last two.

Figure 22 compares the movement of hog receipts for the United States and the total slaughter of this group of packers in the middle western states. It is noted that the total-slaughter curve more nearly follows the United States hog-receipts curve than does the direct-buying curve in Figure 21. The total slaughter, with the

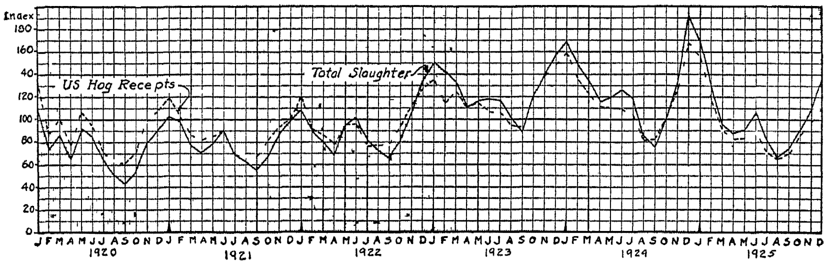



**Fig. 22.—Total slaughter of hogs by packers in a group of middle western states and the United States hog receipts for the years 1920-1925. Average 1920-1925 equals 100 (Tables 51 and 55)**

exception of two months, was relatively under the United States hog receipts until November, 1922. Since December, 1922, total slaughter of this group of packers has been the same or relatively greater than the United States hog receipts until December, 1925, with the exception of one month when it fell below the United States receipts curve. A comparison of curves shown earlier would seem to indicate that this group of packers increase their slaughter as compared to United States hog receipts principally thru direct buying, for in a large degree direct-buying curves are relatively more than the United States receipts curve for the same period, in which the total-slaughter curve exceeds the United States receipts curve.

Figures 23 and 24 give an index of hog prices and an index of both the direct buy and stockyard buy in percentages. Figure 23 seems to indicate an inverse correlation between direct buying and hog prices. There are a few exceptions. In many instances, however, as hog prices fall, direct buying increases, and as hog prices rise, direct buying declines. Comparing hog prices and stockyard buying in Figure 24 there seems to be a rather direct correlation. As hog prices fall stockyard buy decreases, likewise, and as hog prices rise, purchases from the stockyards increase. These two curves seem to indicate that hog prices have a rather definite influence on whether purchases are made thru the stockyards or direct

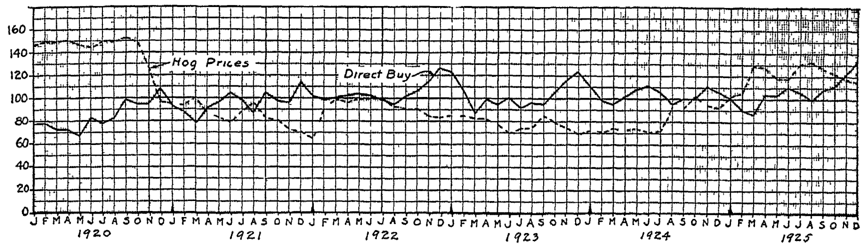



**Fig. 23.—Direct buy of hogs in percent of total slaughter by packers in a group of middle western states and the United States hog prices for the years 1920-1925. Average 1920-1925 equals 100 (Tables 52 and 53)**

from the country. Possibly this is true because the packers increase their purchases from the stockyards when prices are rising, for managers of direct selling agencies are not anxious to make sales. As the prices rise there probably is a tendency to hold for rather high prices and packer buyers are reluctant to buy, and as a result get the needed kill from the stockyards. On the other hand, as the period of the year arrives when hog prices are falling, the managers of the various agencies selling direct are anxious to sell their hogs as quickly as possible, for every day they hold them the chances are greater for losing money, and as result price concessions may be made to the packers.

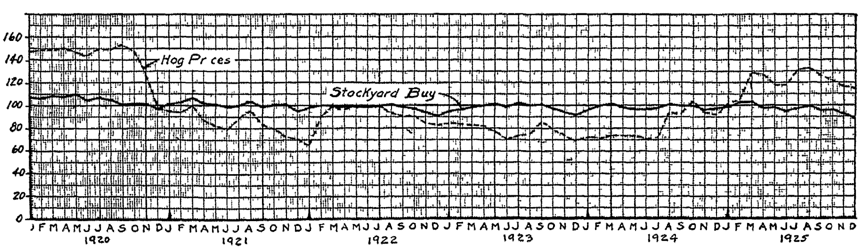



**Fig. 24.—Stockyard buy of hogs in percent of total slaughter by packers in a group of middle western states and hog prices for the United States for the years 1920-1925. Average 1920-1925 equals 100 (Tables 53 and 54)**

**Direct marketing in Canada.**[11]—Canada sends direct to packers a large proportion of the hogs marketed. This information is given in Table 8.

**TABLE 8.—Hogs Marketed in Canada, at Stockyards, Direct to Packers, and Exported, 1921-1925**

| Sent to | 1925 | | 1924 | | 1923 | | 1922 | | 1921 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* |
| Stockyards.... | 1,231,928 | 43.8 | 1,300,084 | 42.0 | 1,000,077 | 42.3 | 816,206 | 45.6 | 669,405 | 47.4 |
| Packers, direct | 1,548,755 | 55.0 | 1,781,298 | 57.6 | 1,362,069 | 57.6 | 970,654 | 54.2 | 742,588 | 52.5 |
| Exported...... | 33,967 | 1.2 | 12,909 | .4 | 256 | .1 | 1,261 | .2 | 287 | .1 |
| Total...... | 2,814,650 | 100 | 3,094,291 | 100 | 2,362,402 | 100 | 1,788,121 | 100 | 1,412,280 | 100 |

This shows that better than half of the hogs in Canada go direct to packer, varying during the last five years from 52.5 to 57.6%. This is a much greater proportion than in the 12 corn belt states of the United States, where for the same period the amount varied from 23.4 to 26.1%. The above figures for Canada do not necessarily signify that 'direct to packer' shipping in this country will eventually equal that in Canada. It merely points out that 'direct to packer' shipping is not confined to the corn belt.

**TABLE 9.—Livestock Produced for Market and Marketed from Ohio in 1925**

| | Hogs | | Cattle | | Calves | | Sheep | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* |
| Cleveland............. | 604,428 | | 61,578 | | 108,614 | | 361,343 | |
| Pittsburgh........... | 423,133 | | 39,616 | | 59,632 | | 167,453 | |
| Cincinnati........... | 296,437 | 48.1 | 36,069 | 37.1 | 37,859 | 47.2 | 59,121 | 90.0 |
| Buffalo............... | 185,543 | | 13,254 | | 28,833 | | 76,431 | |
| Other markets*....... | 165,727 | | 28,248 | | 11,013 | | 22,911 | |
| Direct to packer†...... | 948,768 | 27.3 | 71,505 | 14.8 | 131,246 | 25.2 | 49,583 | 6.5 |
| Farm kill............. | 665,608 | 19.1 | 80,855 | 16.8 | 18,335 | 3 5 | 16,533 | 2.2 |
| Butcher-shop kill...... | 191,301 | 5.5 | 150,523 | 31.3 | 125,897 | 24.1 | 10,125 | 1.3 |
| Total............. | 3,480,945 | 100 | 481,648 | 100 | 521,429 | 100 | 763,500 | 100 |

*Includes Chicago, Columbus, Dayton, Detroit, East St. Louis, Indianapolis, Toledo, Springfield, Fostoria, and Marion.
†Receipts are partly included in direct-to-packer, part terminal as they ship both direct to packer and to terminals.

**Summary of livestock produced and marketed from Ohio.**—The livestock produced in Ohio is not all disposed of in the same manner. One ordinarily thinks the terminal markets receive all the livestock marketed; but, in addition to terminal markets, many packers buy livestock direct, local butchers purchase locally, and farmers themselves kill a great number.

Table 9 gives the amount of livestock produced for market in Ohio for the year 1925 and how it was marketed. This shows that

[11]Source: The origin and quality of commercial livestock marketed in Canada in 1925; Report No. 6, Department of Agriculture, Dominion of Canada.

the terminal markets receive 37.1% of the cattle, 47.2% of the calves, 48.1% of the hogs, and 90% of the sheep. Very few sheep are killed on the farm, bought by local butcher shops, or shipped direct.

Local butchers kill a greater proportion of the cattle, 31.3%, than of any other species of livestock. Farmers kill for their own use a greater proportion of hogs and cattle and very few calves and sheep.

### C. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED BY OHIO PACKERS

The second phase of the study was outlined to obtain some data concerning the livestock slaughtered by Ohio packers. The information was obtained by an interview with the Ohio packers who kill a large majority of the livestock, and supplemented from data obtained from Departments of City Meat Inspection and Federal Inspection.

Packing houses are located in all of the large cities of Ohio and in many of the smaller ones. Most of them are located near our large livestock markets, as Cleveland and Cincinnati, and a greater part of the livestock slaughtered in the state is slaughtered at these two places.

**TABLE 10.—Livestock Slaughtered by Ohio Packers for the Year 1925**

| City | Hogs | Cattle | Calves | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 755,000 | 168,700 | 53,000 | 77,000 |
| Cleveland | 817,789 | 155,559 | 191,299 | 189,901 |
| Columbus | 371,054 | 41,595 | 41,661 | 15,026 |
| Dayton | 165,110 | 18,455 | 22,141 | 7,963 |
| Toledo | 92,905 | 17,283 | 33,000 | 5,098 |
| Other cities | 515,809 | 68,971 | 31,201 | 8,050 |
| Total | 2,717,667 | 470,563 | 372,302 | 303,038 |

It will be noticed that Cleveland and Cincinnati rank first as places of slaughter in Ohio—Cincinnati killing more cattle, but Cleveland killing more hogs, calves, and sheep. Columbus ranks next in importance, followed by Dayton and Toledo. The group of "Other Cities" includes Zanesville, Lima, Athens, Marion, Bellevue, Youngstown, Canton, Akron, Newark, Piqua, Springfield, and other small cities which have packing houses.

Table 11 gives the number of livestock slaughtered by packers in Ohio for the years 1909, 1914, 1919, 1921, and 1923. The data were gathered by the Bureau of Census. The number of hogs and of calves slaughtered gradually increased during this period; but fewer cattle, sheep, and lambs were killed during the year 1923 than in preceding years. The decrease was slight and, comparing it with the number killed in 1925, would seem to indicate that the packing business in Ohio is gradually expanding. The decrease in the number of hogs slaughtered in Ohio, which is slightly more than 13 percent, can largely be accounted for by the fact that in 1925 the hog production of the corn belt was very greatly reduced, and, as a result, all packers killed fewer hogs[12] than in previous years.

**TABLE 11.—Livestock Slaughtered in Ohio for the Years 1909, 1914, 1919, 1921, 1923***

| | 1909 | 1914 | 1919 | 1921 | 1923 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hogs | 1,725,285 | 1,911,608 | 2,542,304 | 2,811,198 | 3,030,238 |
| Cattle | 265,191 | 269,719 | 410,680 | 363 630 | 364,317 |
| Calves | 150,223 | 141,358 | 249,487 | 244,104 | 253,600 |
| Sheep and lambs | 229,985 | 300,337 | 258,291 | 307,385 | 235,500 |

*As reported by Bureau of Census in bulletin on Slaughtering and Meat Packing.

The number of sheep and lambs has not increased as one at first would be led to believe, for a state producing as many sheep and lambs as Ohio. Ohio apparently does not have a very great liking for mutton and lamb. Packers state that their trade demands principally beef and pork and that they can sell lamb and mutton only to their expensive trade. One packer indicated that his customers were very much opposed to mutton because of the quality they had received formerly. Cleveland is our largest calf-killing center, and it will be noticed from Table 11 that 50 percent or better of the calves killed by Ohio packers were killed in Cleveland.

**TABLE 12.—Livestock Slaughtered in Ohio and Amount Marketed Compared for the Year 1925**

| | Hogs | Cattle | Calves | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Livestock marketed, No.* | 2,582,452 | 247,102 | 354,552 | 729,554 |
| Livestock killed by Ohio packers, No. | 2,717,667 | 470,563 | 372,302 | 303,038 |
| Part kill was of amount marketed, % | 105.2 | 190.4 | 105 | 41.5 |

*This includes livestock sent from Ohio farms to terminal markets and direct to packers. It does not include farm kill and butcher-shop kill.

Table 12 shows that Ohio packers during 1925 killed 5.2 percent more hogs than were marketed from Ohio farms exclusive of farm and butcher-shop kill. Likewise they killed 90.4% more cattle, 5.0% more calves, but only 41.5% as many sheep and lambs as were

[12]In the circular of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, John Roberts has compiled data on meat production, consumption, and foreign trade in the United States. He gives the U. S. inspected slaughter of hogs at 53,333,708 for 1923, but only 43,042,867 for 1925, a decrease of slightly more than 19%. Mr. Roberts estimates the total number of hogs slaughtered, (including farm) in the United States for the year 1923 at 79,843,400, while only 68,294,300 for the year 1925, a decrease of over 14%. This would indicate that the number of hogs killed by smaller packers not having Federal inspection and farm kill remained more nearly the same.

sent to market. This indicates for the year 1925 that Ohio packers killed slightly more hogs and calves than the state produced for market, but nearly twice as many cattle and less than half as many sheep. However, this does not mean that Ohio packers bought all the hogs and calves that were produced on Ohio farms. Table 13 presents data relating to this.

**TABLE 13.—Livestock Slaughtered by Ohio Packers and Where Purchased for the Year 1925**

| City | Slaughter No. | Where purchased: Ohio stockyards Pct. | Outside Ohio Pct. | Direct Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Hogs | | |
| Cincinnati | 755,000 | 59.4 | 40.6 | ... |
| Cleveland | 817,789 | 77.9 | 8.4 | 13.7 |
| Columbus | 371,054 | 8.0 | 45.0 | 47.0 |
| Dayton | 165,110 | 40.5 | 23.6 | 35.9 |
| Toledo | 92,905 | 5.3 | 42.3 | 52.4 |
| Other cities | 515,809 | 10.9 | 27.3 | 61.8 |
| Total | 2,717,667 | 45.8 | 27.9 | 26.3 |
| | | Cattle | | |
| Cincinnati | 168,700 | 73.5 | 26.5 | ... |
| Cleveland | 155,559 | 78.4 | 19.3 | 2.3 |
| Columbus | 41,595 | 4.2 | 61.2 | 34.6 |
| Dayton | 18,455 | 75.4 | 12.8 | 11.8 |
| Toledo | 17,283 | 25.4 | 34.7 | 39.9 |
| Other cities | 68,971 | 8.4 | 38.4 | 53.2 |
| Total | 470,563 | 57.8 | 28.6 | 13.6 |
| | | Calves | | |
| Cincinnati | 53,000 | 91.1 | 9.9 | ... |
| Cleveland | 191,299 | 87.4 | 1.9 | 10.7 |
| Columbus | 41,661 | 6.0 | .4 | 93.6 |
| Dayton | 22,141 | 56.2 | 0 | 43.8 |
| Toledo | 33,000 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 78.2 |
| Other cities | 31,201 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 93.6 |
| Total | 372,302 | 63.2 | 3.4 | 33.4 |
| | | Sheep | | |
| Cincinnati | 77,000 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Cleveland | 189,901 | 99.4 | ... | .6 |
| Columbus | 15,026 | ... | ... | 100.0 |
| Dayton | 7,963 | 70.4 | ... | 29.6 |
| Toledo | 5,098 | 8.7 | ... | 91.3 |
| Other cities | 8,050 | ... | ... | 100.0 |
| Total | 303,038 | 89.7 | ... | 10.3 |

Ohio packers bought the greater part of their livestock from Ohio stockyard markets and direct agencies. Only 27.9% of their supply of hogs, 28.6% of cattle, 3.4% of calves, and no sheep were purchased from markets outside the state.

There are two principal reasons given by packers for buying livestock from western markets. First, many times the prices on Ohio markets are much higher than on western markets. Purchases then can be made, the livestock shipped to the packing plants and killed, at a lower cost to the packer than if similar livestock were purchased from Ohio markets. This action tends to bring the markets into line. Second, at certain seasons of the year Ohio does not furnish the grade and quality of livestock demanded by Ohio packers for their trade.

As stated by one packer, when the price of hogs is 45 cents per cwt. lower in Chicago than in Cleveland, he could buy at either market and there would be very little difference in the net cost in his coolers. But when the Cleveland price is 50 or 55 cents per cwt. higher, he could buy to better advantage in Chicago. The margin between markets varies with the location of packing houses, transportation facilities, and many other factors that packers take into consideration in buying livestock.

**Livestock slaughtered in 1925 and maximum capacity.**—Some information was obtained on another phase of packing operations in Ohio. Nearly all packers did not operate at maximum capacity during 1925. This is shown when the actual kill is compared with the maximum capacity of a group of packers.

It was not possible to get this information for all slaughterers, but Table 14 gives the actual kill in 1925 and the maximum capacity of a representative group of Ohio packers. It is noticed from this table that these packers could increase their hog kill 23%, cattle 44%, calves 44%, and sheep 55%.

**TABLE 14.—Amount of Livestock Slaughtered in 1925, Maximum Capacity, and Percentage Maximum Capacity was Over 1925 Kill, for a Group of Ohio Packers***

| | Hogs | Cattle | Calves | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kill in 1925 | 1,809,394 | 162,761 | 64,945 | 24,131 |
| Maximum capacity | 2,228,500 | 234,600 | 93,600 | 37,700 |
| Maximum capacity above kill, % | 23.1 | 44.1 | 44.1 | 55.9 |

*This group killed 66% of the hogs and 34% of the cattle for the year 1925.

On this same assumption applying it to all the packers over the state, if they were to operate at maximum capacity, we notice that well over 3,000,000 hogs could be killed, more than 600,000 cattle, nearly 600,000 calves, and 450,000 sheep.

**Kill first year and increase for 1925.**—Most of the packers in Ohio have increased their kill compared to their first year of operation. Some had a very small beginning and are now doing a large business.

Table 15 indicates the percentage of growth of a small group which is typical of the packing industry of Ohio. It was not possible to secure very accurate information on what the kill of these packers was the first year they were in operation. Taking the information that seemed fairly accurate on this representative group, the increase in 1925 over the kill of their first year in operation was 442% for hogs, 211% for cattle, 246% for calves, and 186% for sheep. The largest increase was in the slaughtering of hogs and the smallest in sheep and lambs.

**TABLE 15.—Amount of Livestock Slaughtered in 1925 and in the First Year in Operation of a Small Group of Ohio Packers***

| | Hogs | Cattle | Calves | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kill in 1925 | 804,417 | 52,161 | 19,896 | 5,431 |
| Kill in first year of operation | 148,300 | 16,750 | 5,750 | 1,900 |
| Increase of 1925 kill over 1st year's kill, % | 442 | 211 | 246 | 185 |

*This group killed 29.5% of the hogs and 11.2% of the cattle in 1925.

**Livestock delivered locally.**—Many packers in the smaller cities have yards and accept livestock that may be brought in by local producers.

**TABLE 16.—Percentage of Livestock Delivered Locally by Truck to a Group of Ohio Packers*, for the Year 1925**

| | Hogs | Cattle | Calves | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delivered by truck, % | 90 | 81 | 93 | 91 |
| Delivered by other means, %† | 10 | 19 | 7 | 9 |

*This group killed 40.3% of the hogs and 20.1% of the cattle killed by Ohio packers for the year 1925.

†Includes livestock driven in, wagon delivery, etc.

This table indicates that most of the livestock coming to the packers' yards other than by railroads, comes in by trucks. This amount varied from 81 to 93% for these packers. Not as many cattle are trucked, as in some cases they are driven in by farmers. A few packers indicated a preference for cattle driven in.

Each year a greater part of the livestock is being trucked to local points for marketing, which shows that this form of transportation is of major importance and with the increase of good roads will probably continue to be.

**Livestock desired by Ohio packers.**—As previously stated Ohio packers purchase livestock from points outside the state. Is there a preference for Ohio livestock or does it make little difference to Ohio packers?

**Livestock Desired by Ohio Packers with Reference to Source for the Year 1925**

82% of Ohio packers expressed a preference for Ohio livestock
9% of Ohio packers expressed a preference for outside livestock
9% of Ohio packers had no choice

Thus this group, which killed 43% of the hogs and 25% of the cattle, decidedly indicated that they prefer Ohio livestock.

Several reasons were offered for preferring Ohio livestock. Some claim there are less bruises, others that there are fewer condemnations from both hogs and cattle. Several packers indicated they were able to get better dressing percentages out of Ohio livestock. One packer stated that Ohio livestock does not get overheated like the shipped-in stock.

**Preference of Localities in Buying Hogs as Stated by a Group of Ohio Packers for the Year 1925**

| | |
|---|---|
| No preference in locality | 52% |
| Avoid hogs from dairy sections | 8% |
| Avoid Iowa hogs | 4% |
| Avoid St. Paul hogs | 4% |
| Avoid Chicago hogs | 16% |
| Buy only Ohio, Indiana, and St. Louis | 16% |
| | 100% |

This group killed 54% of the hogs and 31% of the cattle slaughtered by Ohio packers in 1925.

It is rather interesting that different packers avoid certain localities within and outside the state. The chief reason given for this was more tuberculosis infection, which resulted in more animals being sent "to the tank" for fertilizer. This, of course, means a loss to the packers. Hogs from dairy sections are frowned upon by some packers. However, more than half of the packers indicated no preference of locality and stated that they would just as soon buy hogs one place as another.

**Preference as to breeds of hogs.**—Some packers indicated a preference as to breed of hogs. These preferences are summarized as follows:

**Preference as to Breed of Hogs by a Group of Ohio Packers**

| | |
|---|---|
| No choice of breeds | 50% |
| No choice except did not want Duroc Jerseys | 14% |
| Prefer Poland Chinas | 12% |
| Prefer Hampshires | 8% |
| Prefer Chester Whites | 6% |
| Prefer Berkshires | 5% |
| Prefer Duroc Jerseys | 5% |
| | 100% |

One-half the packers in this group, which killed 66% of the hogs killed in Ohio in 1925, stated that they had no choice of breeds. The others had various preferences. Some do not like Duroc-Jerseys, stating that hogs of this breed are soft and oily. Others preferred this breed. One packer stated that he would pay a premium of 10 to 15 cents per cwt. if he could get Hampshires.

**Preference as to breeds of cattle.**—As with hogs, an effort was made to find out whether there are any breeds of cattle that were preferred by the packers.

**Preference as to Breed of Cattle Killed by Group of Ohio Packers for the Year 1925**

| | |
|---|---|
| No choice of breeds | 60% |
| No choice of beef breed, but avoid dairy breeds | 13% |
| Prefer Hereford, Angus, or Shorthorns | 27% |

This group, which killed 34% of the cattle slaughtered by Ohio packers in 1925, showed little preference for breeds. About 27% preferred the three strictly beef breeds, Hereford, Angus, and Shorthorns; and 13% had no choice except they avoided, as much as possible, the dairy breeds or animals carrying a large proportion of dairy blood. The majority made no difference, for they used the cheaper, less desirable animals to make the cheaper products. It must also be remembered that those packers who stated a preference, often kill animals which they would rather not kill, because other factors must be considered.

**Weights of hogs desired by packers.**—Some packers who have a small trade take hogs of very limited range in weight. Again others kill all kinds and weights. The most desired weights, as indicated by a group representing two-thirds of the hogs killed by Ohio packers in 1925, were given as follows:

**Percentage Distribution of Weights of Hogs Preferred by a Group of Ohio Packers**

| | |
|---|---|
| Under 140 lb. | 7% |
| From 140—159 lb. | 3.6% |
| From 160—179 lb. | 7.3% |
| From 180—199 lb. | 19.9% |
| From 200—219 lb. | 20.8% |
| From 220—239 lb. | 13.8% |
| From 240—259 lb. | 10.6% |
| From 260—279 lb. | 10.4% |
| From 280—299 lb. | 9.5% |
| Over 300 | 3.3% |

It would seem that Ohio packers prefer hogs weighing 180 to 240 pounds. While some hogs were killed much lighter as well as heavier, more than 50% fell within this range. Packers have different kinds of customers. Some customers demand only certain

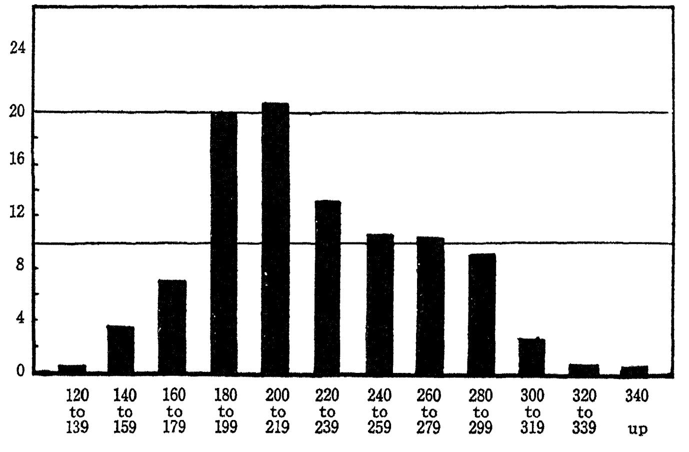



**Fig. 25.—Weights of hogs preferred by Ohio packers**

grades and animals. If a packer's customers are principally of one kind he usually buys livestock accordingly. It may be that he will buy only animals within a definite range in weights and having the proper degree of condition and quality. As a result, producers in whose territory packers are located, if they want to sell locally, should consider the kind and grade of animals killed by such packers, and should produce the kind of livestock that will meet the consumers' demand.

Prices also influence weights at marketing. Packers will buy animals heavier than they prefer, when the price is favorable. On the other hand, producers feed animals heavier than usual when profits from feeding are big, even tho the heavier animals may sell for less per pound on the market. As a result the weights of animals marketed vary from year to year. Figure 25 presents this information graphically.

**Weights of cattle desired by packers.**—There was a preferred weight for cattle as for hogs, shown by a group that represented 31% of the cattle killed by Ohio packers in 1925, as follows:

**Percentage Distribution of Desirable Weights of Cattle Preferred by a Group of Ohio Packers**

| | |
|---|---|
| Under 600 pounds | 4.1% |
| 600— 700 | 6.5% |
| 700— 800 | 10.6% |
| 800— 900 | 20.3% |
| 900—1000 | 22.0% |
| 1000—1100 | 16.2% |
| 1100—1200 | 12.2% |
| Over 1200 | 8.1% |

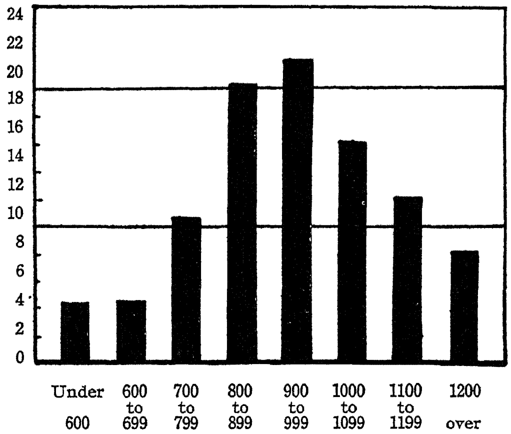



**Fig. 26.—Weights of cattle preferred by Ohio packers**

Cattle weighing from 800 to 1100 pounds were preferred to those of other weights at which cattle are marketed. Consumer demand has changed to the lighter-weight, baby-beef type of animal. While Ohio packers kill heavier cattle they do not have as many opportunities for their disposal as for the lighter weights. Figure 26 presents this information graphically.

**Meat distribution.**—One of the big problems for the Ohio packers is the disposition of their meats. The distribution of a group that killed one-half the cattle, and more than one-third the hogs slaughtered by Ohio packers in 1925, was as follows:

**Percentage Distribution of Meats by a Group of Ohio Packers for the Year 1925**

| | |
|---|---|
| To local cities | 51.4% |
| To other Ohio cities | 27.7% |
| To points outside Ohio | 20.8% |

It is seen that Ohio is the chief center of consumption. Approximately only one-fifth of the meat was sold to points outside the state. Ohio, with its many large cities, demands much meat and therefore affords a good market for Ohio packers. Even tho the large packers have branch houses and car routes which cover the state, the local packer has many advantages and gives a service that many meat dealers appreciate.

## D. SOME PRODUCTION FACTORS

Most farmers give little or no thought to their livestock after it leaves the local stockyards. The packer has bought it and his problems are not the producers', they feel. However, there are problems in common between the packer who buys and the farmer who produces the livestock.

The packer in buying thinks how much fill the livestock has, what the dressing percentages will be, how it will appear in his coolers, etc. An expression often heard describes his attitude—"the packer looks thru" the animal he is buying.

It will pay the producer to give more attention to some of the factors which the packer considers, because they have a bearing on the price. For example, a commission man said that calves from one county in Ohio will invariably bring 50 cents more per cwt. than from surrounding counties and that packers are willing to pay the extra price, for they are satisfied that they are getting much better animals from this particular county.

**Dressing percentages of livestock.**—There is considerable variation in dressing percentages of livestock. Some carloads dress high, others low. By referring to Table 5 it will be seen that the 11 carloads given varied in yield from 75.7% to 82.5%. There is no question but that the packer gets a better buy in most cases from the carloads that make 82.5%.

Table 17 presents the dressing percentages of livestock bought from farmers and delivered at the packing plants and the livestock bought from the stockyards.

**TABLE 17.—Dressing Percentages on Livestock of a Group of Ohio Packers for 1925**

| | Hogs | Cattle | Calves | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pct.* | *Pct.* | *Pct.* | *Pct.* |
| Bought from farmers | 74.9 | 53.8 | 58.8 | 48.6 |
| Bought from stockyards | 76.5 | 53.0 | 57.6 | 48.0 |
| Average | 75.7 | 53.4 | 58.2 | 48.3 |

Hogs bought from the stockyards dressed 1 to 2% higher than hogs brought in locally. Of cattle, the reverse was true, only to a much smaller degree. Calves and sheep brought in locally dressed higher than those from the stockyards. It is interesting here to note the dressing percentages of livestock killed at all Federal inspected plants in the United States, Table 18.

**TABLE 18.—Dressing Percentages on Livestock of Federal Inspected Packing Plants for the United States, 1922-1925***

| | Hogs | Cattle | Calves | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pct.* | *Pct.* | *Pct.* | *Pct.* |
| For 1925 | 75.5 | 53.1 | 57.6 | 47.8 |
| For 1924 | 75.2 | 53.5 | 57.2 | 47.5 |
| 3 yr. average (1922, 1923, 1924) | 76.8 | 53.9 | 56.7 | 47.8 |

*Source, Monthly Supplement of Crops and Markets published by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Hogs for the year 1925 had an average dressing percentage of 75.5%, cattle 53.1%, calves 57.6%, and sheep 47.8%. In comparing these dressing averages, which include all the Federal inspected plants in the United States, with the averages of the Ohio group, the difference is very small, being less than 1% for all species. For the year 1925 including all states the dressing percentages on hogs and cattle were slightly less than the 3-year average for 1922 to 1924; calves were nearly 1% more, while sheep were exactly the same.

The low dressing percentages of cattle, calves, lambs, and sheep are one of the reasons for the big difference between retail prices of beef, veal, and mutton as compared to the live prices.

Farmers, especially those interested in selling to packers on a yield basis, can well afford to give consideration to the question cf dressing percentages.

**Bruised meat.**—This is one of the losses from the time livestock leaves the stockyards until it is sold to the customer, that has to be absorbed. It was not possible to get any definite information from the packers on this subject. Some stated they had very little of this loss, others said it was considerable. One packer gave his loss as high as 2½ to 3 percent. Another, killing around 120,000 hogs in 1925, said they would average cutting the bruises out of 25 hams a day. That would mean that approximately 6 percent of the hogs slaughtered were bruised. Many packers stated they had more bruised meat on shipped livestock than on livestock secured from other sources. The impression given by many packers is that bruised animals are fewer now than previously. This should give encouragement to the various agencies interested in reducing losses from the standpoint of bruised meats.

**Losses from tuberculosis and other causes.**—A majority of the packing plants in Ohio have Federal and city inspection, and, as a result, many plants have condemnations and losses. Table 19 gives the animals slaughtered and carcasses condemned under both Federal and city inspection.

**TABLE 19.—Animals Slaughtered and Carcasses Condemned Under Federal and City Inspection in 1925 at Ohio Packing Plants That Have Inspection**

| | Hogs | Cattle | Calves | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number slaughtered | 2,523,637 | 322,871 | 367,056 | 256,111 |
| Carcasses condemned | 5,369 | 3,120 | 252 | 352 |
| Number carcasses condemned out of 1000 slaughtered | 2.1 | 9.6 | .6 | 1 3 |

On the average 2.1 complete carcasses of every 1,000 hogs slaughtered, were condemned to the tanks, cattle 9.6 carcasses, calves 0.6, and sheep 1.3. These figures include condemnations due to both Federal and city inspection. In addition to complete carcasses, numerous parts of carcasses were condemned. Many hogs had head and jowls that would not pass the inspectors, while the rest of the carcass was free from disease.

Tuberculosis was the main cause of condemnations as will be seen in Table 20.

Of the rejections 56.3% of the hog and 80.4% of the cattle carcasses were rejected because of Tuberculosis, and it was the cause for a large majority of the rejections in parts of hog and cattle carcasses, such as heads, livers, hearts, etc. Tuberculosis took very few calves and sheep.

**TABLE 20.—Condemnations Due to Tuberculosis at Both Federal and City Inspected Packing Plants in Ohio for the Year 1925**

| | Hogs | Cattle | Calves | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carcasses condemned | 5,369 | 3120 | 252 | 352 |
| Condemnations due to tuberculosis | 3,021 | 2507 | 23 | 2 |
| Percent due to tuberculosis | 56.3 | 80.4 | 9.1 | .56 |
| Parts of carcasses condemned due to tuberculosis | 45,770 | 2625 | 10 | .......... |
| Parts of carcasses condemned due to other causes | 4,397 | 1050 | 10 | 4 |

City inspection records vary with the cities and it was not possible to get records whereby all condemnations could be secured, hence Table 21 gives only those packing plants having Federal inspection.

**TABLE 21.—Carcasses Condemned and Causes of Condemnations at Federal Inspected Packing Plants in Ohio for 1925**

| Carcasses condemned because of— | Hogs | | Cattle | | Calves | | Sheep | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* |
| Tuberculosis | 2615 | 55.5 | 1835 | 80.0 | 18 | 14.9 | ........ | .......... |
| Emaciation | 80 | 1.7 | 145 | 6.3 | 16 | 13.2 | 49 | 21.0 |
| Pneumonia | 663 | 14.1 | 180 | 7.8 | 28 | 23.1 | 72 | 30.9 |
| Hog cholera | 529 | 11.2 | ........ | .......... | ........ | .......... | ........ | .......... |
| Other causes | 821 | 17.5 | 134 | 5.9 | 59 | 48.8 | 112 | 48.1 |
| Total | 4708 | 100.0 | 2294 | 100.0 | 121 | 100.0 | 233 | 100.0 |

The principal causes of loss of hogs were tuberculosis, pneumonia, and hog cholera; of cattle, tuberculosis which took better than 80% while pneumonia and emaciation took very few; of calves, pneumonia, tuberculosis, emaciation, and immaturity; and of sheep, pneumonia and emaciation.

While these losses were not very great, yet together they form a considerable amount. The data show that tuberculosis was the cause of greatest loss and the various agencies working for its eradication are attempting to eliminate the chief cause of loss from condemnation.

## FILLING

Filling is a common practice at all our terminal stockyards. The livestock is unloaded, watered, and given a feed. It is the hope of the producer or dealer that the commission firm will "get a good fill" on the livestock to be sold. Packers must consider the amount of the fill and buy accordingly. As one packer stated, "I buy on what I think the finished product is worth".

There has been an effort made by producers to eliminate this question of fill when they sell direct to packer on a basis of yield, which means selling on a guaranteed dressing percentage.

## SOME PACKERS' VIEWS ON FEEDING

Some packers made observations on the way livestock is fed previous to marketing. Naturally packers are interested in the kind of meat they get from the livestock they buy.

One packer stated that he liked hogs finished on corn and tankage. Another was opposed to hogs that had been slopped because they made soft pork. Packers usually are compelled to sell slopped hogs as fresh pork.

Objection was voiced against ensilage-fed cattle. The words of one packer summed up the general opinion. "I do not like ensilage cattle because they do not dress as well and the color is not as good as cattle finished on grain". This does not mean that ensilage should not be fed during the feeding period, for, as another packer stated, "Ensilage-fed cattle are just as good provided the feeder, three weeks previous to marketing, will discontinue its use and finish them without silage". Another packer stated that he liked to kill cattle that had been fed a little oilmeal.

Here is one of the instances where the livestock producer and packer are interested in common and it again shows that production and marketing are very closely associated.

The statistics in Table 38 are summarized in this table.

TABLE 22.—Total Ohio Livestock Marketed Monthly at 14* Stockyards in 6 Years, 1920 to 1925, and the Average Percentage Marketed Monthly

| Month | Hogs | | Cattle and Calves | | Sheep | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total for 6 years | Average of 6 years | Total for 6 years | Average of 6 years | Total for 6 years | Average of 6 years |
| | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* |
| January | 1,402,896 | 10.0 | 225,565 | 8.4 | 347,785 | 8.7 |
| February | 908,867 | 6.5 | 201,610 | 7.5 | 200,545 | 5.1 |
| March | 1,038,957 | 7.4 | 249,428 | 9.3 | 231,022 | 5.8 |
| April | 1,050,344 | 7.5 | 270,374 | 10.3 | 375,007 | 9.4 |
| May | 1,130,413 | 8.0 | 277,996 | 10.1 | 275,613 | 6.8 |
| June | 1,159,104 | 8.3 | 241,325 | 9.0 | 212,390 | 5.4 |
| July | 866,727 | 6.2 | 207,728 | 7.7 | 232,433 | 5.9 |
| August | 820,705 | 5.8 | 194,184 | 7.2 | 306,574 | 7.7 |
| September | 1,036,135 | 7.4 | 181,485 | 7.8 | 421,796 | 10.6 |
| October | 1,393,710 | 9.9 | 200,626 | 6.5 | 457,078 | 11.5 |
| November | 1,600,422 | 11.4 | 214,632 | 8.0 | 496,604 | 12.5 |
| December | 1,623,557 | 11.6 | 220,749 | 8.2 | 423,774 | 10.6 |
| Total | 14,031,837 | 100.0 | 2,685,702 | 100.0 | 3,980,621 | 100.0 |

*These 14 stockyards are Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Detroit, E. St. Louis, Fostoria, Indianapolis, Marion, Pittsburgh, Springfield, Toledo.

Source: The source of the statistics in Tables 22 to 36, inclusive, is Division of Crops and Livestock Estimates, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 23.—Receipts of Hogs by Months From Ohio at 14 Stockyards, 1922-1925

| Month | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 173,260 | 216,005 | 295,332 | 258,509 |
| February | 153,352 | 161,188 | 173,977 | 153,044 |
| March | 207,831 | 235,994 | 198,759 | 141,397 |
| April | 201,446 | 219,782 | 226,023 | 142,712 |
| May | 233,557 | 234,835 | 215,804 | 130,193 |
| June | 216,720 | 228,145 | 214,298 | 132,104 |
| July | 151,416 | 174,461 | 183,898 | 92,938 |
| August | 198,965 | 143,986 | 121,555 | 115,463 |
| September | 223,342 | 167,031 | 198,095 | 152,785 |
| October | 273,963 | 294,714 | 270,701 | 226,047 |
| November | 336,909 | 382,529 | 306,653 | 206,756 |
| December | 316,488 | 405,296 | 340,216 | 175,809 |
| Total | 2,687,249 | 2,863,966 | 2,745,311 | 1,927,757 |

TABLE 24.—Receipts of Cattle by Months From Ohio at 14 Stockyards, 1922-1925

| Month | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 20,553 | 19,612 | 24,268 | 16,469 |
| February | 20,135 | 17,400 | 19,234 | 12,179 |
| March | 23,918 | 19,674 | 18,835 | 18,205 |
| April | 19,794 | 20,192 | 16,697 | 15,598 |
| May | 22,025 | 19,741 | 14,167 | 15,721 |
| June | 17,549 | 15,368 | 14,215 | 17,800 |
| July | 18,829 | 17,557 | 13,032 | 15,917 |
| August | 19,098 | 15,066 | 11,753 | 13,980 |
| September | 17,883 | 13,465 | 15,987 | 12,347 |
| October | 21,410 | 15,807 | 15,517 | 18,138 |
| November | 22,370 | 22,731 | 17,867 | 17,406 |
| December | 23,709 | 28,152 | 17,860 | 18,215 |
| Total | 247,273 | 224,765 | 199,732 | 191,975 |

TABLE 25.—Receipts of Calves by Months From Ohio at 14 Stockyards, 1922-1925

| Month | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 18,296 | 19,019 | 18,766 | 20,903 |
| February | 18,275 | 16,720 | 17,077 | 18,937 |
| March | 26,709 | 22,528 | 22,202 | 26,842 |
| April | 27,761 | 29,754 | 28,583 | 28,865 |
| May | 31,670 | 31,997 | 31,204 | 31,831 |
| June | 23,708 | 27,927 | 24,577 | 26,519 |
| July | 18,921 | 20,239 | 21,050 | 19,756 |
| August | 19,977 | 19,104 | 16,759 | 18,262 |
| September | 23,532 | 15,742 | 16,531 | 17,095 |
| October | 19,161 | 16,476 | 18,302 | 24,002 |
| November | 19,097 | 20,672 | 17,457 | 17,152 |
| December | 20,664 | 20,148 | 18,487 | 18,274 |
| Total | 267,771 | 260,326 | 250,995 | 268,438 |

TABLE 26.—Receipts of Sheep by Months From Ohio at 14 Stockyards, 1922-1925

| Month | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 66,086 | 52,912 | 65,218 | 55,867 |
| February | 39,176 | 37,683 | 40,007 | 29,747 |
| March | 42,494 | 38,097 | 54,212 | 44,694 |
| April | 72,478 | 86,590 | 75,363 | 65,215 |
| May | 58,371 | 61,031 | 53,819 | 50,061 |
| June | 40,862 | 38,763 | 31,291 | 33,682 |
| July | 43,694 | 38,737 | 34,679 | 38,554 |
| August | 70,804 | 51,681 | 37,722 | 50,017 |
| September | 93,597 | 70,749 | 75,921 | 85,558 |
| October | 84,214 | 67,659 | 102,435 | 85,687 |
| November | 75,254 | 84,556 | 104,227 | 91,828 |
| December | 63,331 | 90,099 | 67,202 | 85,951 |
| Total | 750,361 | 718,557 | 742,096 | 716,861 |

TABLE 27.—Receipts of Sheep From Ohio at Various Ohio Markets, 1920-1925

| Year | Cincinnati | Cleveland | Dayton | Fostoria | Marion | Springfield | Toledo |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 75,196 | 250,906 | 7,831 | 17,118 | 49,625 | ............ | 10,940 |
| 1921 | 83,074 | 326,506 | 5,969 | 20,671 | 14,713 | 6,750 | 9,658 |
| 1922 | 65,829 | 320,045 | 6,384 | 14,267 | 13,104 | 8,321 | 6,612 |
| 1923 | 59,726 | 302,927 | 6,311 | 12,333 | 10,928 | 9,325 | 3,301 |
| 1924 | 50,571 | 341,047 | 6,626 | 15,329 | 11,872 | 11,330 | 4,615 |
| 1925 | 59,121 | 361,343 | 5,590 | 14,263 | 8,236 | 15,823 | 2,501 |

TABLE 28.—Receipts of Hogs From Ohio at Various Ohio Markets, 1920-1925

| Year | Cincinnati | Cleveland | Dayton | Fostoria | Marion | Springfield | Toledo |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 460,349 | 735,784 | 104,775 | 98,891 | 216,961 | ............ | 89,423 |
| 1921 | 420,948 | 797,888 | 103,367 | 106,924 | 94,932 | 34,919 | 86,472 |
| 1922 | 364,191 | 903,225 | 93,784 | 104,553 | 109,124 | 59,706 | 73,549 |
| 1923 | 370,047 | 945,236 | 129,988 | 110,659 | 102,632 | 63,925 | 77,819 |
| 1924 | 370,730 | 929,142 | 120,911 | 114,901 | 81,630 | 90,182 | 76,429 |
| 1925 | 296,437 | 604,428 | 75,689 | 106,419 | 54,322 | 108,913 | 54,764 |

**TABLE 29.—Receipts of Cattle From Ohio at Various Ohio Markets, 1920-1925**

| Year | Cincinnati | Cleveland | Dayton | Fostoria | Marion | Springfield | Toledo |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 63,203 | 56,251 | 18,835 | 13,753 | 31,562 | .............. | 3,194 |
| 1921 | 48,200 | 55,248 | 17,304 | 11,055 | 7,004 | 2,266 | 3,109 |
| 1922 | 48,075 | 63,246 | 19,278 | 14,759 | 15,692 | 3,152 | 3,617 |
| 1923 | 43,585 | 63,103 | 21,807 | 6,135 | 4,184 | 4,256 | 2,537 |
| 1924 | 38,400 | 59,948 | 20,732 | 4,606 | 2,885 | 4,257 | 2,041 |
| 1925 | 36,069 | 61,578 | 19,054 | 3,826 | 2,044 | 5,119 | 2,616 |

**TABLE 30.—Receipts of Calves From Ohio at Various Ohio Markets, 1920-1925**

| Year | Cincinnati | Cleveland | Dayton | Fostoria | Marion | Springfield | Toledo |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 51,078 | 104,155 | 8,387 | 6,457 | 18,667 | .............. | 6,180 |
| 1921 | 43,471 | 100,725 | 9,230 | 6,663 | 2,988 | 1,007 | 5,215 |
| 1922 | 47,490 | 109,958 | 8,810 | 6,067 | 6,944 | 2,725 | 4,229 |
| 1923 | 44,508 | 105,307 | 10,137 | 6,238 | 5,131 | 2,793 | 3,883 |
| 1924 | 38,869 | 102,108 | 10,536 | 6,416 | 3,458 | 4,681 | 2,902 |
| 1925 | 37,859 | 108,614 | 10,313 | 7,847 | 3,375 | 7,957 | 3,251 |

**TABLE 31.—Total Receipts of Livestock at Marion Stock Yards From All Points by Years, 1918 to 1925**

| Year | Cattle and Calves | Hogs | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 | 1,510 | 49,215 | 2,126 |
| 1919 | 13,106 | 154,958 | 31,768 |
| 1920 | 31,562 | 216,961 | 49,625 |
| 1921 | 7,004 | 94,932 | 14,713 |
| 1922 | 15,692 | 109,124 | 13,104 |
| 1923 | 9,315 | 102,632 | 10,928 |
| 1924 | 6,468 | 82,308 | 11,878 |
| 1925 | 5,419 | 54,331 | 8,236 |

**TABLE 32.—Total Receipts of Livestock at Toledo Stock Yards From All Points by Years, 1915 to 1925**

| Year | Cattle and calves | Hogs | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 | 33,905 | 249,593 | 41,124 |
| 1916 | 26,055 | 303,900 | 29,380 |
| 1917 | 32,129 | 278,389 | 33,771 |
| 1918 | 44,289 | 254,875 | 28,517 |
| 1919 | 57,231 | 232,129 | 54,329 |
| 1920 | 64,147 | 264,379 | 69,290 |
| 1921 | 25,100 | 148,519 | 22,860 |
| 1922 | 25,187 | 140,175 | 20,050 |
| 1923 | 25,174 | 158,049 | 13,173 |
| 1924 | 25,442 | 154,176 | 27,729 |
| 1925 | 23,971 | 126,155 | 20,304 |

TABLE 33.—**Total Receipts of Livestock at Dayton Stock Yards From All Points by Years, 1915 to 1925**

| Year | Cattle and calves | Hogs | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 | 17,699 | 117,840 | 11,290 |
| 1916 | 21,339 | 91,539 | 3,951 |
| 1917 | 26,034 | 87,839 | 3,769 |
| 1918 | 29,561 | 117,929 | 4,421 |
| 1919 | 30,702 | 108,575 | 11,261 |
| 1920 | 32,625 | 128,843 | 9,469 |
| 1921 | 30,850 | 130,677 | 7,412 |
| 1922 | 32,613 | 139,020 | 7,900 |
| 1923 | 34,005 | 167,320 | 6,890 |
| 1924 | 34,329 | 160,696 | 8,245 |
| 1925 | 33,800 | 122,079 | 7,745 |

TABLE 34.—**Total Receipts of Livestock at Fostoria Stock Yards From All Points by Years, 1915 to 1925**

| Year | Cattle and calves | Hogs | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 | 8,454 | 68,432 | 13,277 |
| 1916 | 12,444 | 76,030 | 12,129 |
| 1917 | 12,322 | 66,586 | 11,709 |
| 1918 | 9,581 | 96,350 | 9,643 |
| 1919 | 10,850 | 78,582 | 11,327 |
| 1920 | 13,753 | 98,841 | 17,118 |
| 1921 | 11,055 | 106,924 | 20,671 |
| 1922 | 14,759 | 104,553 | 14,267 |
| 1923 | 12,373 | 110,669 | 12,333 |
| 1924 | 11,546 | 117,472 | 15,393 |
| 1925 | 11,661 | 106,419 | 14,263 |

**TABLE 35.—Total Livestock Receipts at Cleveland Stock Yards From All Points by Years, 1900-1925**

| Years | Cattle and calves | Hogs | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 123,552 | 1,180,605 | 186,822 |
| 1901 | 68,851 | 995,113 | 197,456 |
| 1902 | 61,858 | 960,067 | 194,537 |
| 1903 | 90,743 | 1,215,798 | 224,489 |
| 1904 | 94,235 | 1,354,276 | 237,161 |
| 1905 | 105,703 | 1 251,229 | 190,080 |
| 1906 | 100,215 | 964,139 | 242,712 |
| 1907 | 100,041 | 1,107.662 | 367,329 |
| 1908 | 92.325 | 1,496,978 | 325,216 |
| 1909 | 106,425 | 1,155,523 | 344,563 |
| 1910 | 131,872 | 537,291 | 350,716 |
| 1911 | 97,566 | 598,744 | 472,938 |
| 1912 | 88,755 | 562,373 | 473,190 |
| 1913 | 121,575 | 735,601 | 534,399 |
| 1914 | 110,332 | 670,351 | 295,026 |
| 1915 | 122,343 | 976,761 | 258,915 |
| 1916 | 181,327 | 969,941 | 254,126 |
| 1917 | 295,913 | 898,129 | 319,784 |
| 1918 | 301,854 | 1,313,575 | 370,262 |
| 1919 | 304,558 | 1,083,765 | 466,978 |
| 1920 | 281,254 | 1,011,657 | 419,744 |
| 1921 | 247,835 | 960,044 | 369,755 |
| 1922 | 281,496 | 1,092,287 | 360,432 |
| 1923 | 277,823 | 1,185,211 | 332,714 |
| 1924 | 284,506 | 1,269,360 | 364,822 |
| 1925 | 292,715 | 784,720 | 415,555 |

**TABLE 36.—Total Livestock Receipts at Cincinnati Stock Yards From All Points by Years, 1900 to 1925**

| Year | Cattle and calves | Hogs | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 210,631 | 782,742 | 330,743 |
| 1901 | 222,738 | 742,701 | 353,922 |
| 1902 | 239,679 | 664,734 | 410,248 |
| 1903 | 245,716 | 736,770 | 394,108 |
| 1904 | 252,807 | 870,128 | 370,475 |
| 1905 | 298,893 | 948,093 | 322,624 |
| 1906 | 313,256 | 859,334 | 313,895 |
| 1907 | 312,214 | 938,793 | 305,161 |
| 1908 | 295,746 | 1,170,999 | 330,136 |
| 1909 | 310,380 | 876,180 | 360,938 |
| 1910 | 319,138 | 758,922 | 354,371 |
| 1911 | 327,075 | 1,035,973 | 385,195 |
| 1912 | 344,198 | 953,954 | 386,644 |
| 1913 | 316,612 | 908,669 | 437,202 |
| 1914 | 289,762 | 921,204 | 444,829 |
| 1915 | 281,122 | 1,179,672 | 356,189 |
| 1916 | 352,040 | 1,260,118 | 332,241 |
| 1917 | 452,836 | 1,239,042 | 270,329 |
| 1918 | 455,291 | 1,462,702 | 274,554 |
| 1919 | 460,487 | 1,674,083 | 334,692 |
| 1920 | 441,044 | 1,477,979 | 365,648 |
| 1921 | 453,974 | 1,434,842 | 438,065 |
| 1922 | 445,554 | 1,347,129 | 394,342 |
| 1923 | 425,638 | 1,400,697 | 345,053 |
| 1924 | 442,269 | 1,365,008 | 327,303 |
| 1925 | 431,763 | 1,040,415 | 369,805 |

**TABLE 37.—Total Livestock From the United States Marketed Monthly at 64 Stockyards From 1920 to 1925, and Average Percentage Marketed Monthly***

| Month | Hogs | | Cattle and calves | | Sheep | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total for 6 years | Av. of 6 years | Total for 6 years | Av. of 6 years | Total for 6 years | Av. of 6 years |
| | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* |
| January | 31,904,000 | 11.3 | 10,787,000 | 7.9 | 10,040,000 | 7.4 |
| February | 25,429,000 | 9.0 | 8,501,000 | 6.2 | 8,497,000 | 6.2 |
| March | 24,025,000 | 8.5 | 9,769,000 | 7.2 | 8,831,000 | 6.4 |
| April | 21,258,000 | 7.6 | 9,768,000 | 7.2 | 8,706,000 | 6.4 |
| May | 23,403,000 | 8.3 | 10,725,000 | 7.9 | 9,923,000 | 7.3 |
| June | 23,071,000 | 8.2 | 10,266,000 | 7.5 | 9,768,000 | 7.2 |
| July | 19,588,000 | 6.9 | 10,394,000 | 7.6 | 10,518,000 | 7.7 |
| August | 17,644,000 | 6.2 | 12,371,000 | 9.1 | 12,926,000 | 9.5 |
| September | 17,672,000 | 6.3 | 13,615,000 | 10.0 | 16,129,000 | 11.8 |
| October | 21,881,000 | 7.8 | 15,782,000 | 11.6 | 19,337,000 | 14.2 |
| November | 26,144,000 | 9.3 | 13,610,000 | 10.0 | 12,234,000 | 9.0 |
| December | 29,944,000 | 10.6 | 10,586,000 | 7.8 | 9,485,000 | 6.9 |
| | 281,963,000 | 100.0 | 136,174,000 | 100.0 | 136,394,000 | 100.0 |

*Source: Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1925.

TABLE 38.—Stockyards Buy and Direct Buy of Hogs by Packers, 1920-1925*†

| Year and month | Total slaughter | Received from stockyards | | Received direct | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *No.* | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* |
| 1920 | | | | | |
| January | 2,886,598 | 2,337,090 | 81.0 | 549,508 | 19.0 |
| February | 1,873,575 | 1,514,015 | 81.0 | 359,560 | 19.0 |
| March | 2,228,857 | 1,832,482 | 82.2 | 396,375 | 17.8 |
| April | 1,680,626 | 1,379,957 | 82.1 | 300,669 | 17.9 |
| May | 2,396,487 | 2,003,025 | 83.6 | 393,462 | 16.4 |
| June | 2,186,005 | 1,745,671 | 79.9 | 440,334 | 20.1 |
| July | 1,649,079 | 1,336,867 | 81.1 | 312,212 | 18.9 |
| August | 1,318,121 | 1,056,004 | 80.1 | 262,117 | 19.9 |
| September | 1,098,334 | 837,044 | 76.2 | 261,290 | 23.8 |
| October | 1,387,266 | 1,067,665 | 77.0 | 319,601 | 23.0 |
| November | 2,014,045 | 1,551,519 | 77.0 | 462,526 | 23.0 |
| December | 2,308,352 | 1,703,959 | 73.8 | 604,393 | 26.2 |
| Total | 23,027,345 | 18,365,298 | 79.8 | 4,662,047 | 20.2 |
| 1921 | | | | | |
| January | 2,652,087 | 2,052,213 | 77.4 | 599,874 | 22.6 |
| February | 2,511,280 | 1,971,110 | 78.5 | 540,170 | 21.5 |
| March | 1,980,098 | 1,603,518 | 81.0 | 376,580 | 19.0 |
| April | 1,816,472 | 1,414,704 | 77.9 | 401,768 | 22.1 |
| May | 1,992,121 | 1,526,934 | 76.6 | 465,187 | 23.4 |
| June | 2,307,572 | 1,724,543 | 74.7 | 583,029 | 25.3 |
| July | 1,775,788 | 1,352,573 | 76.2 | 423,215 | 23.8 |
| August | 1,612,906 | 1,270,357 | 78.8 | 342,549 | 21.2 |
| September | 1,407,003 | 1,048,520 | 74.5 | 358,483 | 25.5 |
| October | 1,713,023 | 1,308,257 | 76.4 | 404,766 | 23.6 |
| November | 2,250,526 | 1,723,425 | 76.6 | 527,101 | 23.4 |
| December | 2,550,872 | 1,835,992 | 72.0 | 714,880 | 28.0 |
| Total | 24,569,748 | 18,832,146 | 76.6 | 5,737,602 | 23.4 |
| 1922 | | | | | |
| January | 2,8012966 | 2,108,982 | 75.3 | 692,984 | 24.7 |
| February | 2,284,016 | 1,733,566 | 75.9 | 550,450 | 24.1 |
| March | 2,066,761 | 1,559,543 | 75.5 | 507,218 | 24.5 |
| April | 1,746,258 | 1,311,251 | 75.1 | 435,007 | 24.9 |
| May | 2,409,616 | 1,802,722 | 74.8 | 606,894 | 25.2 |
| June | 2,627,183 | 1,970,065 | 75.0 | 657,118 | 25.0 |
| July | 2,083,804 | 1,583,803 | 76.0 | 500,001 | 24.0 |
| August | 1,856,744 | 1,427,978 | 76.9 | 428,766 | 23.1 |
| September | 1,710,793 | 1,285,913 | 75.2 | 424,880 | 24.8 |
| October | 2,077,145 | 1,543,326 | 74.3 | 533,819 | 25.7 |
| November | 2,735,175 | 1,978,596 | 72.3 | 756,579 | 27.7 |
| December | 3,423,275 | 2,370,240 | 69.2 | 1,053,035 | 30.8 |
| Total | 27,822,736 | 20,675,985 | 74.3 | 7,146,751 | 25.7 |

**TABLE 38.—Stockyards Buy and Direct Buy of Hogs by Packers, 1920-1925*†—Continued**

| Year and month | Total slaughter | Received from stockyards | | Received direct | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *No.* | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* |
| 1923 | | | | | |
| January | 3,845,916 | 2,772,540 | 72.1 | 1,073,376 | 27.9 |
| February | 3,235,572 | 2,385,610 | 73.7 | 849,962 | 26.3 |
| March | 3,414,738 | 2,557,896 | 74.9 | 856,842 | 25.1 |
| April | 2,827,070 | 2,144,145 | 75.8 | 682,925 | 24.2 |
| May | 3,017,577 | 2,323,621 | 77.0 | 693,956 | 23.0 |
| June | 3,028,339 | 2,292,548 | 75.7 | 735,791 | 24.3 |
| July | 3,000,056 | 2,331,963 | 77.7 | 668,093 | 22.3 |
| August | 2,593,784 | 1,986,015 | 76.6 | 607,769 | 23.4 |
| September | 2,258,294 | 1,737,558 | 76.9 | 520,736 | 23.1 |
| October | 3,113,877 | 2,310,575 | 74.2 | 803,302 | 25.8 |
| November | 3,579,521 | 2,569,237 | 71.8 | 1,010,264 | 28.2 |
| December | 4,044,858 | 2,823,851 | 69.8 | 1,221,007 | 30.2 |
| Total | 37,959,602 | 28,235,559 | 74.4 | 9,724,043 | 25.6 |
| 1924 | | | | | |
| January | 4,347,799 | 3,186,526 | 73.3 | 1,161,273 | 26.7 |
| February | 3,771,651 | 2,875,526 | 76.2 | 896,125 | 23.8 |
| March | 3,448,785 | 2,655,623 | 77.0 | 793,162 | 23.0 |
| April | 2,966,257 | 2,229,264 | 75.1 | 736,993 | 24.9 |
| May | 3,043,975 | 2,243,574 | 73.7 | 800,401 | 26.3 |
| June | 3,229,792 | 2,357,812 | 73.0 | 871,980 | 27.0 |
| July | 3,052,794 | 2,269,476 | 74.3 | 783,318 | 25.7 |
| August | 2,194,566 | 1,687,920 | 76.9 | 506,646 | 23.1 |
| September | 1,927,538 | 1,460,636 | 75.7 | 466,902 | 24.3 |
| October | 2,591,865 | 1,955,450 | 75.4 | 636,415 | 24.6 |
| November | 3,436,768 | 2,509,186 | 73.0 | 927,582 | 27.0 |
| December | 4,933,670 | 3,665,208 | 74.3 | 1,268,462 | 25.7 |
| Total | 38,945,460 | 29,096,201 | 74.7 | 9,849,259 | 25.3 |
| 1925 | | | | | |
| January | 4,385,575 | 3,301,173 | 75.3 | 1,084,402 | 24.7 |
| February | 3,302,921 | 2,576,092 | 78.0 | 726,829 | 22.0 |
| March | 2,450,794 | 1,932,870 | 78.9 | 527,924 | 21.1 |
| April | 2,254,693 | 1,683,329 | 74.7 | 571,364 | 25.3 |
| May | 2,329,998 | 1,744,985 | 74.9 | 585,013 | 25.1 |
| June | 2,726,191 | 1,993,733 | 73.1 | 732,458 | 26.9 |
| July | 2,115,464 | 1,571,597 | 74.3 | 543,867 | 25.7 |
| August | 1,730,574 | 1,313,919 | 75.9 | 416,655 | 24.1 |
| September | 1,911,121 | 1,407,659 | 73.7 | 503,462 | 26.3 |
| October | 2,323,130 | 1,695,071 | 73.0 | 628,059 | 27.0 |
| November | 2,823,921 | 1,992,277 | 70.6 | 831,644 | 29.4 |
| December | 3,572,190 | 2,412,093 | 67.5 | 1,160,097 | 32.5 |
| Total | 31,926,572 | 23,624,798 | 73.1 | 8,311,774 | 26.1 |

*These figures relate to the eight states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas for 1920-1922. For 1923-1924 they relate to the above states and also to Indiana and Illinois.

†Source—Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

**TABLE 39.—Total Slaughter and Total Direct Purchases of Hogs for 6 Years, 1920-1925, by Months, and Average Percentage of Total Slaughter and Direct Purchases by Months for Same Period by Packers in 10 Middle Western States**

| Month | Total slaughter for 6 years | | Total direct purchases for 6 years | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *No.* | *Pct.* | *No.* | *Pct.* |
| January | 20,918,000 | 11.4 | 5,161,417 | 11.3 |
| February | 16,976,000 | 9.3 | 3,923,096 | 8.6 |
| March | 15,591,000 | 8.6 | 3,458,101 | 7.6 |
| April | 13,291,000 | 7.3 | 3,129,726 | 6.9 |
| May | 15,189,000 | 8.3 | 3,544,913 | 7.8 |
| June | 16,104,000 | 8.8 | 4,020,710 | 8.8 |
| July | 13,677,000 | 7.5 | 3,230,706 | 7.1 |
| August | 11,307,000 | 6.2 | 2,564,502 | 5.7 |
| September | 10,312,000 | 5.7 | 2,535,753 | 5.6 |
| October | 13,205,000 | 7.3 | 3,325,962 | 7.3 |
| November | 16,840,000 | 8.2 | 4,515,716 | 10.0 |
| December | 20,833,000 | 11.4 | 6,021,874 | 13.3 |
| Total | 184,243,000 | 100.0 | 45,432,476 | 100.0 |

**TABLE 40.—Direct Buy and Total Kill, and Percent of Total Kill Bought Direct by Packers in 10 Middle Western States, 1920-1925 (Average for the 6 years is taken as the base, or 100)**

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Direct buy (Average 1920—1925, 631,007=100) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 87.1 | 56.9 | 62.8 | 47.6 | 62.3 | 69.7 | 49.4 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 50.6 | 73.2 | 95.8 |
| 1921 | 95.1 | 85.6 | 59.6 | 63.6 | 73.7 | 92.3 | 67.1 | 54.2 | 56.8 | 64.1 | 83.5 | 113.2 |
| 1922 | 109.8 | 87.2 | 80.3 | 68.9 | 96 1 | 104.1 | 79.2 | 67.9 | 67.3 | 84.5 | 119.9 | 166.8 |
| 1923 | 170.1 | 134.6 | 135.7 | 108.3 | 109.9 | 116.6 | 105.8 | 96.3 | 82.5 | 127.3 | 160.5 | 193.5 |
| 1924 | 184.0 | 142.0 | 125.6 | 116.7 | 126.8 | 138.1 | 124.1 | 80.2 | 73.9 | 100.8 | 147.0 | 201.0 |
| 1925 | 171.8 | 115.1 | 83.6 | 90.5 | 92.7 | 116.1 | 86,1 | 66.0 | 79.7 | 99.5 | 131.7 | 183.9 |
| Total kill (Average 1920—1925, 2,559,041=100) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 112.7 | 73.2 | 87.1 | 65.6 | 93.6 | 85.4 | 64.4 | 51.5 | 42.9 | 54.2 | 78.7 | 90.2 |
| 1921 | 103.6 | 98.1 | 77.4 | 70.9 | 77.8 | 90.1 | 69.3 | 63.0 | 54.9 | 66.9 | 87.9 | 99.6 |
| 1922 | 109.4 | 89.2 | 80.7 | 68.2 | 94.1 | 102.6 | 81.4 | 72.5 | 66.8 | 81.1 | 106.8 | 133.7 |
| 1923 | 150.2 | 143.2 | 133.4 | 110.4 | 117.9 | 118.3 | 117.2 | 101.3 | 88.2 | 121.6 | 139.8 | 158.1 |
| 1924 | 169.8 | 147.3 | 134.7 | 115.9 | 118.6 | 126 2 | 119.2 | 85.7 | 75.3 | 101.2 | 134.2 | 192.7 |
| 1925 | 171.3 | 129.1 | 95.7 | 88.1 | 91.0 | 106.5 | 82.6 | 67.6 | 74.6 | 90.7 | 110.3 | 139.5 |
| Percentage of total kill bought direct (Average 1920—1925, 24.2=100) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 78.5 | 78.5 | 73.5 | 73.9 | 67.7 | 83.0 | 78.1 | 82.2 | 98.2 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 108.2 |
| 1921 | 93.3 | 88.7 | 78.5 | 91.3 | 96.6 | 104.5 | 98.2 | 87.5 | 105.3 | 97.4 | 96.6 | 115.7 |
| 1922 | 101.9 | 99.5 | 101.1 | 102.9 | 104.1 | 103.3 | 99.1 | 95.4 | 102.3 | 106.1 | 114.3 | 127.2 |
| 1923 | 123.5 | 108.6 | 87.1 | 99.9 | 95.0 | 100.3 | 92.1 | 96.6 | 95.4 | 106.5 | 116.5 | 124.7 |
| 1924 | 110.2 | 98.2 | 95.0 | 102.9 | 108.6 | 111.5 | 106.1 | 95.4 | 100.3 | 101.5 | 111.5 | 106.1 |
| 1925 | 101.9 | 90.9 | 87.1 | 104.5 | 103.7 | 111.1 | 106.1 | 99.5 | 108.6 | 111.5 | 121.4 | 134.2 |

## TABLE 41.—Relative Farm Prices of Hogs*
(Average 1920-1925, 9.12=100)

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 146.8 | 149.2 | 149.2 | 150.7 | 146.8 | 144.4 | 150.9 | 149.2 | 153.1 | 148.4 | 127.7 | 97.6 |
| 1921 | 95.2 | 94.4 | 100.0 | 87.3 | 83.3 | 79.3 | 88.8 | 96.0 | 82.5 | 80.1 | 73.0 | 71.4 |
| 1922 | 65.3 | 90.4 | 99.2 | 96.8 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 90.4 | 91.2 | 84.9 | 83.3 |
| 1923 | 84.9 | 84.1 | 82.5 | 81.7 | 77.7 | 69.8 | 74.2 | 75.3 | 85.7 | 79.3 | 74.2 | 69.8 |
| 1924 | 72.2 | 71.4 | 74.2 | 73.8 | 74.2 | 71.4 | 72.2 | 93.6 | 92.8 | 103.9 | 94.4 | 92.1 |
| 1925 | 102.3 | 105.5 | 129.3 | 127.7 | 118.2 | 118.2 | 131.7 | 133.3 | 126.1 | 122.2 | 116.6 | 115.1 |

*All relative prices of hogs as given by Agricultural Situation, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## TABLE 42.—Index of Percent of Total Kill Bought From Stockyards by Packers in 10 Middle Western States
(Average 1920-1925, 75.8=100)

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 108.4 | 108.3 | 110.3 | 105.4 | 106.9 | 105.6 | 100.5 | 101.6 | 101.6 | 97.4 |
| 1921 | 102.1 | 103.6 | 106.8 | 102.8 | 101.0 | 98.5 | 100.5 | 103.9 | 98.3 | 100.8 | 101.0 | 95.0 |
| 1922 | 9.3 | 100.1 | 99.6 | 99.1 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 100.3 | 101.4 | 99.2 | 98.0 | 95.4 | 91.3 |
| 1923 | 5.1 | 97.2 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 101.6 | 99.9 | 102.5 | 101.0 | 101.4 | 97.9 | 94.7 | 92.1 |
| 1924 | 6.7 | 100.5 | 101.6 | 99.1 | 97.2 | 96.3 | 98.0 | 101.4 | 99.9 | 99.5 | 96.3 | 98.0 |
| 1925 | 9.3 | 102.9 | 104.1 | 98.5 | 98.8 | 96.4 | 98.0 | 100.1 | 97.2 | 96.3 | 93.1 | 89.0 |

The data in Table 38 are used to obtain these index numbers. The monthly percentages are added for the 6 years, 1920-1925, and divided by 72 to give the base of 75.8.

TABLE 43.—An Index of the Total Number of Hogs Marketed Monthly From the United States at 64 Public Stockyards for the Years 1920-1925
(Average 1920-1925, 3,916,000=100)

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 134.3 | 87.3 | 100.6 | 77.2 | 107.5 | 94.7 | 71.8 | 63.6 | 61.0 | 71.2 | 98.8 | 107.2 |
| 1921 | 120.0 | 102.3 | 86.4 | 82.4 | 84.9 | 91.3 | 69.6 | 67.8 | 67.7 | 82.1 | 94.1 | 100.3 |
| 1922 | 120.7 | 92.2 | 87.1 | 78.2 | 95.4 | 96.4 | 76.1 | 77.5 | 78.1 | 94.0 | 113.1 | 127.7 |
| 1923 | 135.4 | 114.7 | 125.8 | 110.2 | 115.5 | 107.3 | 106.7 | 94.8 | 92.1 | 122.9 | 138.3 | 148.7 |
| 1924 | 159.7 | 136.2 | 123.4 | 111.6 | 110.3 | 109.7 | 104.4 | 81.6 | 82.1 | 101.8 | 125.2 | 168.6 |
| 1925 | 155.8 | 116.3 | 90.1 | 82.9 | 83.8 | 89.5 | 71.4 | 65.1 | 69.9 | 86.5 | 98.8 | 111.8 |

Source: Yearbook of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture 1925. The monthly receipts are added for 6 years, 1920-1925, and divided by 72, giving the base 3,916,000.

**TABLE 44.—Number of Animals Slaughtered and Carcasses and Parts Condemned Under Federal Meat Inspection of Ohio Packers for July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925**

| Species | Total | Cincinnati | Cleveland | Dayton | All other cities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | | | | | |
| Animals slaughtered | 278,871 | 133,335 | 108,024 | 13,472 | 24,040 |
| Carcasses condemned | 2,294 | 325 | 1,611 | 249 | 109 |
| Carcasses condemned due to T. B. | 1,835 | 163 | 1,442 | 172 | 58 |
| Emaciation | 145 | 34 | 60 | 23 | 28 |
| Pneumonia, etc. | 180 | 61 | 72 | 35 | 12 |
| Other causes | 134 | 67 | 37 | 19 | 11 |
| Parts condemned due to T. B. | 2,625 | 341 | 1,978 | 173 | 133 |
| Other causes | 1,050 | 550 | 315 | 90 | 95 |
| Hogs | | | | | |
| Animals slaughtered | 2,296,166 | 790,985 | 931,343 | 155,564 | 418,274 |
| Carcasses condemned | 4,708 | 835 | 3,067 | 353 | 453 |
| Carcasses condemned due to T. B. | 2,615 | 425 | 1,726 | 183 | 281 |
| Emaciation | 80 | 1 | 72 | 6 | 1 |
| Pneumonia, etc. | 663 | 163 | 346 | 119 | 35 |
| Hog cholera | 529 | 94 | 348 | 21 | 66 |
| Other causes | 821 | 152 | 575 | 24 | 70 |
| Parts condemned due to T. B. | 45,770 | 21,067 | 14,657 | 690 | 9,356 |
| Other causes | 4,397 | 1,641 | 957 | 563 | 1,236 |
| Sheep | | | | | |
| Animals slaughtered | 198,484 | 55,679 | 136,295 | 2,181 | 4,329 |
| Carcasses condemned | 233 | 54 | 176 | 3 | .......... |
| Carcasses condemned due to T. B. | .......... | .......... | .......... | .......... | .......... |
| Emaciation | 49 | 12 | 34 | 3 | .......... |
| Pneumonia, etc. | 72 | 11 | 61 | .......... | .......... |
| Other causes | 112 | 31 | 81 | .......... | .......... |
| Parts condemned due to T. B. | .......... | .......... | .......... | .......... | .......... |
| Other causes | 4 | 4 | .......... | .......... | .......... |
| Calves | | | | | |
| Animals slaughtered | 219,722 | 93,374 | 106,838 | 7,956 | 11,554 |
| Carcasses condemned | 121 | 39 | 72 | 6 | 4 |
| Carcasses condemned due to T. B. | 18 | 7 | 10 | 1 | .......... |
| Emaciation | 16 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Pneumonia, etc. | 28 | 5 | 22 | 1 | .......... |
| Other causes | 59 | 20 | 33 | 3 | 3 |
| Parts condemned due to T. B. | 10 | 7 | 2 | 1 | .......... |
| Other causes | 10 | 8 | 1 | 1 | .......... |

Source: Data furnished by Meat Inspection Division Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

**TABLE 45.—Number of Animals Slaughtered and Number of Carcasses Condemned Under City Inspection for Various Reasons for the Year 1925**

| Species | Cleveland | Columbus | Dayton | Toledo | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | | | | | |
| Carcasses inspected | 54,257 | 21,595 | 2,865 | 15,283 | 94,000 |
| Carcasses condemned | 469 | 143 | 43 | 171 | 826 |
| Condemnation due to T. B. | 366 | 115 | 37 | 154 | 672 |
| Other causes* | 103 | 28 | 6 | 17 | 154 |
| Hogs | | | | | |
| Carcasses inspected | 61,060 | 118,054 | 15,452 | 32,905 | 227,471 |
| Condemned | 124 | 244 | 144 | 149 | 661 |
| Condemnation due to T. B. | 56 | 283 | 39 | 128 | 406 |
| Other causes | 47 | 61 | 20 | 21 | 149 |
| Cholera | 21 | † | 85 | † | 106 |
| Sheep | | | | | |
| Carcasses inspected | 47,658 | 11,989 | 3,882 | 4,098 | 67,627 |
| Condemned | 70 | 15 | 2 | 32 | 119 |
| Condemnation due to T. B. | 2 | 2 | † | † | 4 |
| Other causes | 37 | 13 | 2 | 32 | 84 |
| Emaciation | 31 | † | † | † | 31 |
| Calves | | | | | |
| Carcasses inspected | 75,776 | 29,161 | 13,396 | 29,001 | 147,334 |
| Condemned | 54 | 19 | 11 | 47 | 131 |
| Condemnation due to T. B. | 5 | 2 | † | † | 7 |
| Other causes | 24 | 17 | 11 | 2 | 54 |
| Immaturity | 25 | † | † | 45 | 70 |

*Such as bruised, emaciation, pneumonia, etc.
†No information.
Source: Data furnished by Meat Inspection Division of the Department of Health of the respective cities.